THE QUARANTINE CONFLAGRATION.

EVERYTHING BURNED DOWN.

The Yellow Fever and Small-Pox Patients Lying on the Ground.

TOMPKINSVILLE YESTERDAY.

The Ruins—How the Patients are Cared For.

The Inhabitants of the Infected District Notified that their Dwellings Would be Burned.

ARRIVAL OF 100 POLICEMEN.

STATEMENTS OF THE PHYSICIANS.

Meetings of the Board of Health and Commissioners of Emigration.

STAMPEDE FOR THE CITY.

The New-York Times.

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TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Friday—3½ o'clock A. M.

At the close of my midnight dispatch the flames were just bursting out in the large Women's Hospital the only building left from the conflagration of yesterday, which was adapted for the accommodation of the sick. While I write its walls are falling in, and the whole structure is a mass of ruins. The incendiaries, after firing the Boatmen's dwellings and the houses of Doctor WALSER and Doctor BISSELL, brought a battering ram to bear upon the wall opposite the south end of the Hospital. A large breach was soon made through which they entered and took entire possession of the enclosure. Fully assured that there was not a policeman on the ground to oppose their progress, and that the United States Marines were nearly a half mile distant, protecting an old worthless store-house, and that they had been sent down *with instructions from Washington to protect the United States property and nothing else*,—the coast was all clear! Had Governor KING moved in the matter, and placed even fifty armed men inside the grounds, not a man would have entered it, and every building belonging to the State would now be standing. As it is, there is not a building within the Quarantine grounds that is not laid in ashes.

The Scene Inside the Walls.

Entering through the breach in the west side of the wall, a large party came down to the Women's Hospital, and began to remove the patients. The scene was horrible. The poor creatures, in every stage of suffering, some delirious from fever, and others in a dying state, were taken out upon their reeking mattresses, and placed one after another upon the green sward in the angle formed by the two walls, and about fifty yards from the building. One who had just died of yellow fever was placed in the covered bier, taken out and set down close by the others. One was pointed out as just breathing his last. The gaunt features and sunken eyes of these poor wretches as they lay scattered over the ground, were perfectly visible in the light of the burning dwelling behind them. Burning cinders fell in showers among them. In full view before them was the noble edifice in which they had been sheltered and nursed, now wrapped in flame from basement to dome. The roar of the flames, the clouds of dense smoke rolling upward, the furious outcries of the mob, crazy with their infernal work, all formed a scene most horrible and impressive. At one time the mob were intent on carrying the patients out into the street, through the hole in the wall, for fear that they would be suffocated by the smoke and flames. It was only by strong remonstrances from a portion of the party that this was not done. The covered way leading from the building to the privies was torn down, so that the heat from it would not destroy the sick people. These attentions to the helpless creatures were a redeeming feature.

Few of the outsiders ventured in to take a near view of the sick, but contented themselves by getting a sidelong look at them through the hole in the wall. The fact that they were not in present danger of destruction appeared to satisfy them, and nobody inquired how they were to be provided for afterwards. They remained thus exposed to the excitements of this appalling spectacle during the whole night, and *three of them died before morning*. Their corpses remained unburied with the living up to a late hour where they were left on the ground.

The fire was set in three or four places in this building, but the centre of it, about the stairway, was where the fire made most progress. The draft upwards soon carried the flames up to the cupola, which was in full blaze before the wings were well under way. There was only a light air from the southward, which fortunately carried the smoke and flames away from the invalids.

There was a gang of fellows whose particular delight was the smashing in of windows. They were each provided with short clubs, and when they reached the doomed building they first began by breaking out the windows. While this was going on others entered the place; one carried a half-gallon measure filled with camphene, which he poured out liberally upon the pile of inflammable materials already prepared by his comrades, and then the whole was set off with a match. When the fire was well underway they passed to the next, and so on.

By far the largest number of those engaged in this outrage were boys and young men not over 18 or 20 years of age. Many were Irish and Dutch; a big pot-bellied, lager-bloated specimen of the latter nationality, with a fireman's cap, was a ring-leader, though evidently under the direction of the grand master of ceremonies, RAY TOMPKINS.

Mr. LOCKE, the head of the United States Inspectors, openly applauded the destruction of the buildings. He said: "Now we shall have a road through these grounds all around the Island. All the State has to do is to take Coney Island and set up the Quarantine establishment there." A person suggested that the State did not own that interesting spot, to which LOCKE replied that the State "could take it by right of eminent domain."

Having finished the destruction of all the buildings, they commenced to break down the wall, and made a large breach in it next to the gate. An effort was then made to push it over, but the masonry was too solid, and the effort was abandoned. They, however, promised to renew the work.

It was given out that the infected ships anchored at Quarantine would next be attended to—that is, burned.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock in a cabinet maker's shop at Stapleton. The bells rang an alarm, and the crowd left their now finished job, and, with the Engine Company, zealously repaired to the place. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Deputy Health Officer resumed his duties a Boarding Officer in the morning, as though nothing had occurred. He holds his levees on the Green until other accommodations are provided.

List of Buildings Burned Thursday Night.

A block of one-story brick cottages, six in number, situated at the southwest angle of the Quarantine inclosure, fronting on the main street. These were occupied by the Health-officer's boatmen. The furniture was removed from them during the afternoon and evening, before the work of destruction began.

Dr. WALSER'S residence, a neat two-story and attic cottage. Furniture removed.

Dr. BISSELL'S house, a valuable three-story brick structure. Furniture destroyed.

The Women's Hospital, a large two-story brick structure, fronting the bay, with two corridors extending the whole length, supported by round brick columns.

Dr. BISSEL'S Office, a snug wooden structure of one story, with piazza, and having two rooms.

The U. S. Inspector's Office, but belonging to the Quarantine establishment. This was a small building of two stories, and one of the oldest wooden buildings on the ground.

The wash-house, a large, squat building on the extreme end of the second pier. The whole wharf on which it stood, together with the bath-house, was destroyed. In the latter place there were seven large turtles which were, of course, roasted alive.

The Health Officer's Office, a beautiful little wooden building fronting, and near the boat landing. Dr. THOMPSON'S and Dr. WALSER'S private desks were allowed to burn with it, and all the furniture excepting a pine case containing papers. Some venerable volumes piled on top of it were also taken out.

The Warden's building, situated on the end of the pier, and having a lantern and illuminating tower for the benefit of the shipping. It was used as a look-out by the watchman, and various articles were stored in it. The whole wooden-pier structure on which it stood, including the dock used by the Health-Officer and the U. S. Barge officers, as a landing, was burned. A privy only was left standing. The Doctor's boatmen had taken the precaution to anchor the boats out of reach of the incendiaries, or they also would have been destroyed.

The gate keeper's lodge, a story-and-a-half building of brick, having a veranda neatly inclosed with blinds. This was the last building to which the Vandals applied their torch. To protect the old barn and sheds which stood near it on the opposite side of the gateway, the whole front portion, which was of wood, was torn down. RAY TOMPKINS took a very active part in demolishing this little edifice. He clambered up the outside by the aid of sundry boasts, and began the work of demolition with his own hands, wrenching the blinds from their fastenings, and pitching them upon the ground. JOHN NODINE, a *Harbor Policeman*, assisted with an axe, and two or three others broke down the railings and little columns. The woodwork being removed, the torch was applied to the inside, and it was soon a mass of ruins. TOMPKINS then hailed the hook and ladder boys, who promptly passed him up the *end of a hook, which*, with his own hands he placed upon the sign over the gateway and gave the order to "down with it," but it being secured by iron fastings in the ends of the stone gateposts, the job was a difficult one; it finally gave way, however, and the cap stone toppling over, nearly precipitating the chief of the mob to the ground. More than one was heard to exclaim "D—n him, I wish he had broken his neck," or something of the same tenor. While this was going on, Engine Company No. 4, TOM BRADY, Foreman, played a powerful stream of water upon the aforesaid old shed and barns to keep them from burning.

Besides these buildings a long narrow store-house, just north of the Women's Hospital, was destroyed. It was still burning yesterday when our Reporter visited the spot. It was 80 feet in length, and was divided into three compartments, one of which was used as a cook-house, and here food for 1,400 patients at a time could be cooked. It was a brick building, and the walls are still standing.

Adjoining this building was a small wooden building, used as a wood-house, coal-house and hen-house. This was also burned down. Two large trees, which were left standing in the centre of it when it was built, and the foliage of which bloomed far above the roof through which they projected, were scorched and charred, but not consumed.

Incidents and Further Particulars.

While the mob, drunken and infuriated, were battering away with a huge piece of timber at the high brick wall which flanks the Hospital grounds on the lower side, the sick from the Women's Hospital were lying in the open air on the inner side of the wall. Messrs. WOOD and EGBERT, two of the controlling spirits of the mob, were appealed to, to prevent the demolition of the wall which, in its fall, would surely kill the patients. Through their representations those outside of the wall were induced to forego their previously expressed determination to throw the wall down.

In the coffin-house, far to the rear of the Women's Hospital, there were full 20 or 30 coffins; all of these were destroyed. The body of the engineer of the *Philadelphia*, who died of yellow fever just before the Hospital was fired, was lying in the building when the incendiaries approached it. The sick men and women, in their night clothes, just arisen, weakened with illness and dreadfully excited, were thronging about Dr. BISSELL on the open grounds adjoining the building, crying aloud and beseeching him to save them. "Will they burn us? Will they burn us?" they would repeat, clinging to him. The physicians did all they could to quiet the poor creatures. At this time it was stated that the body of the dead man was inside the Hospital. Some were for letting it remain there, to be consumed with the building, but JIM, the "dead man," as he is called, of Quarantine, (he takes charge of all the corpses of dead patients,) rushed into the Hospital and, seizing the body, carried it out in his arms and laid it on a bier in the open air.

When the crowd were about to set fire to Dr. THOMPSON'S house, Mr. TOMPKINS, the agent of the Staten Island Ferry Line, exclaimed, "For God's sake, let's save the carpets!" "No," said the Doctor, "let them burn; I like to see them burn." And they were consumed with the building. Dr. THOMPSON'S loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000. Dr. THOMPSON yesterday was in the City, and it was not deemed safe for him to go to the Island.

All the Quarantine records have been saved, and no important private papers, it is believed, have been destroyed. Yesterday all that had been saved of the furniture of Drs. BISSELL and WALSER'S residences was carted away to the Government storehouse.

Affairs at Quarantine Yesterday.

All day long the ruins of the Quarantine buildings were visited by the curious, many of them from New-York and places nearer and more remote. The inhabitants of the Island adjacent to the Quarantine Grounds were loud in their expressions of joy at the destruction of the buildings. The boats were crowded with people, all talking freely of the one all-absorbing topic. Those bound for the City were heavily freighted with trunks and chests, band-boxes and their owners, removing apparently "for good," as the saying is, from the Island. The appearance of the Quarantine Grounds to one approaching the Island from New-York, was desolate in the extreme. The Quarantine wharfs were still on fire; the blackened pillars and walls of the Female Hospital and the adjoining buildings rising out of the ruins that surrounded them, the blue smoke rising over them and borne away by the wind from the south-east that prevailed all day, the smouldering heaps of ashes further back where the dwellings of the physicians and the quarters of the laborers formerly stood,—the whole scene was in marked contrast to that which was presented there a few days ago. Off the Quarantine station some 60 or 70 vessels, of all classes and sizes, were riding at anchor. When our reporter attempted to enter the Quarantine enclosure, his progress was at first obstructed by one of 15 watchmen placed at each breach in the wall to keep persons out. They were there by order of the Castleton Board of Health. The following curious poster, with lettering half as large as a man's hand, was industriously circulated everywhere in Tompkinsville yesterday:

REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH FOR PROTECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Board of Health in and for the town of Castleton, in the county of Richmond, do make the following regulations for the preservation of the health of said town:

1. No person who has been or shall hereafter be at work on any infectious vessel detained by the Health Officer at Quarantine, shall come into any part of said town during the time he is so at work, nor within ten days thereafter.

2. No passenger, or any other person, who may be landed from any infectious or any other vessel detained at the Quarantine, shall be permitted to come into any other part of the said town for the period of ten days, nor shall such passengers or persons take passage or go upon either of the ferry-boats of the ferry between Staten Island and New-York City.

3. No baggage, luggage, freight or articles of any description shall be brought or landed from any infectious or Quarantined vessel outside of the Quarantine inclosure within said town, or carried upon said ferry boats.

4. No person shall throw overboard, from any infectious or Quarantined vessel within said town, any beds, bedding or refuse articles of any description without the same are immediately burned or sunk, and no person or persons shall pick up, collect, or draw from the water, beach or shore within said town, any such beds, bedding or refuse articles, nor shall the same be brought into, or pass through the said town from the Quarantine inclosure, or from any other place whatever.

5. No person shall pass from within the Quarantine inclosure into any other part of said town, nor upon the said ferry-boats, nor shall any baggage, freight, luggage or other articles be brought from within said inclosure into any other part of said town, or carried upon said ferry-boat within said town.

6. Neither the Health Officer, deputy or acting deputy Health Officer, Physician of the Marine Hospital, nor any person in their or either of their employment within the Quarantine inclosure, or in visiting infectious or quarantined vessels, nor the United States Boarding Officer shall come into any part of said town outside of such inclosure, and no person going into such inclosure shall be permitted to come out until further action of this Board. Nor shall there be any communication or intercourse with such inclosure without the written permission of the Health Officer of said town, stating that in his opinion it will not endanger the public health so to do.

7. It shall be the duty of all persons having knowledge of the violations of any of these regulations to report the same forthwith to the Health Officer, or to this Board; and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer, and of each member of this Board, to institute a criminal prosecution, pursuant to statute, against every offender violating any of these regulations, of whom they shall have knowledge or information.

8. The powers and duties of the Health Officer of this Board shall be:

1. To provide a safe and suitable place to which all persons within the town outside of the Quarantine inclosure, having any infectious or contagious disease, may be removed and treated.

2. To take the custody and treatment of all such persons.

3. To make all necessary rules and regulations for the preservation of the health, and the avoidance of contagious or infectious diseases in said town, and forthwith to publish and post the same.

4. To stop all intercourse between the inside and outside of the Quarantine inclosure, if in his judgment it becomes necessary so to do; and if necessary for that purpose, to employ persons to fasten up, guard and keep watch over all places of entrance to and exit from such inclosure.

5. To make complaint before some magistrate of the town of all violations of these regulations, of which he shall have knowledge or information, and also to communicate the same to the Board.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing regulations, and the observance of the same is earnestly enjoined and required by all law-abiding persons, and notice is hereby given that every violation thereof will be immediately prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

Nothing contained in any of the foregoing rules or regulations shall be so construed as to prevent the Health Officer of the Port, his Deputies, or any of the State or Federal officials or employes of the Quarantine, from having free and uninterrupted ingress to or egress from the Quarantine inclosure over the water of the Bay within the limits of the town of Castleton.

All persons who shall wilfully violate the foregoing regulations, or either of them, are by law deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof are subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, such fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor such imprisonment two years.

R. CHRISTOPHER, Chairman.

A. W. BOYCE, Clerk.

Our Reporter succeeded in effecting an entrance to the inclosure where the patients, turned out of doors by the conflagration, were lying on the grass. There were forty-four male and female patients there and in a small boat—the *Cinderella*—at the wharf. Of these, twenty were yellow-fever patients, three or four were ill with the small pox, and four or five were afflicted with the ship fever. Drs. BISSEL and WALSER had charge of them, and were zealously administering to their wants. Neither of these gentlemen had slept much, if at all, during the preceding forty-eight hours, and the care with which they still attended those under their charge was highly creditable to them. The exposure to the clear, dry air, the Doctors said, was rather beneficial than otherwise to most of their patients, and they were generally improving in consequence of it, but those on board the *Cinderella* were in that early stage of the yellow fever in which draughts of air were not by any means beneficial to them, and what would be done with them they did not know.

The Castleton Board of Health had recommended that the patients be removed to an old barn adjacent, but the physicians thought that their incarceration in it would be certain death to some of their patients, and the latter begged that they might be permitted to remain where they were rather than go there. None of the patients were in a dying condition.

The scene was altogether one which a member of this community might well blush to witness. Persons afflicted with maladies of a dangerous character, were here houseless and unsheltered, and without even the common utensils for cooking their food, and that in the midst of a community which is called "civilized!" The patients were living on bread and cold victuals. Coffee, boiled over the 300 tons of coal which are still burning near the green, was served around in pails. At one end of the inclosure a rude canvas roof had been tacked on to the fence, and covered the more feeble patients, but the rest were entirely unsheltered. In one corner of the grounds stood a bier, with the remains of the patient who last died of yellow fever, and the hue of the countenances of many of those who lay on the grass, gave evidence that the same pestiferous malady afflicted them. Around and about were the trunks and chests of the poor creatures.

The authorities at Quarantine, complain of the dilatory action of those to whom they applied to protect them and the public property. Twenty-five policemen armed, they say, would have prevented the conflagration of Thursday night Why, they ask, was not a force sent to Quarantine, when they represented the necessity of sending it? Ten muskets and ten men were all the force that could be mustered at Quarantine, Thursday night, and for them it would have been madness to resist the mob. The Commander of the United States Marines was appealed to for protection, but he replied that he was ordered to protect the property of the General Government, and no other.

The bar-room which has been the headquarters of the incendiaries, BURNS' house, near the ferry, was filled with people during the day, most of them belonging to the "popular party," and indulging freely in liquor. No secret was made of the exultation which was felt at the success of their efforts the two preceding nights. Various vague rumors were afloat during the afternoon. Some said the 7th and 71st Regiments, from New-York, had been ordered to Staten Island. "I don't care a d—n," said RAY TOMPKINS, who was the lion of the tavern, "how many men they send. If they want me, let 'em send for me. I'll go." The project of burning the infected shipping in the harbor and the houses in the infected district of Tomkinsville was a rife topic. The following reached us last evening:

ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE AND A SIX-POUNDER.

[FROM OUR MARINE REPORTER.]

QUARANTINE, S. I., Friday—7 P. M.

The steamboat *Dr. Kane* has just arrived from the City, with 100 policemen, and a six-pounder. They have also tents for the sick, of whom there are fifty, who have been exposed to the wind and sun during the day, and are now under a drenching rain. Mr. DILKS, the second assistant engineer of steamer *Philadelphia*, lies dead of yellow fever, among them. He died this morning. Doctors BISSELL and WALSER are devoted to the sick, tending and administering to their wants constantly, they themselves being nearly exhausted from want of sleep, excitement and exposure.

Three sick men from the ship *Liberty*, from New-Orleans, are lying on the pier, there being no shelter for them.

During the day large numbers have visited the ruins, from the City.

The Harbor Police force of the City, numbering 22 men, went down to the Island this evening, with their boats, there being a rumor that the incendiaries of the nights previous intended a demonstration on the shipping at anchor.

The inhabitants of the infected district, that is, the neighborhood where KRAMER, the German, died, were notified to remove their effects to-day, as their dwellings would be fired to-night. With the present high wind from S. S. E., the safety of the village will be jeopardied if the threat is executed.

Dr. THOMPSON is here. He and his assistants are doing all in their power to help and provide for the sick, and to reorganize the establishment. It is raining hard, and there is no shelter within the walls.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—Governor King Present—A Requisition for Tents for the Sick—A Police Force Ordered to the Island.

The Commissioners of Emigration had a special meeting, yesterday, in relation to the riot and incendiarism at Staten Island.

Governor King was present to hear the suggestions of the Board. The Mayor and Health Officer were also present.

Previous to the meeting the Governor dispatched an order for the presence of General Nye, or some other of the Police Commissioners.

A communication detailing the catastrophe was received from Dr. Bissell.

The Mayor urged the necessity of sending a number of Policemen down at once, with rifles; also sending tents for the sick. He also moved that the Governor be requested to make a requisition on the arsenal for as many tents as might be required.

Mr. VERPLANK thought it necessary to make an official report to the Governor, requesting him to call out the militia.

The Mayor's motion regarding tents was carried.

The Mayor moved to send down one hundred policemen. Carried.

Dr. Thompson had a private consultation with the Governor.

A communication was received from Charles McNeil, offering the west end of Coney Island and the Pavilion for the sick. Laid over.

The Governor made out, and sent a messenger with the requisition for tents. It was arranged that the Police should take them down.

Police Commissioners Stranahan and Bowen here entered, and the Board went into secret session.

The following is Dr. Bissell's letter:

MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Sept. 3.

To Captain E. Crabtree, V. P., Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: We are here in the open fields with God's covering over us. The sixty men mentioned in your letter came not to our assistance. The consequence is, as might have been expected, that everything belonging to the Commission which would burn is in ashes.

One thousand infuriated devils were more than we could manage We have on the grass 30 patients. They must be cared for somewhere; they cannot be here until a barge or boat is sent down. We cannot cook for them, as we have no place to put up a stove, and the mob swear they shall go. What are we to do, then? Do send down a boat as soon as possible for our relief. We are all worn out; no sleep for two nights. Truly yours, D. H. BISSELL.

Brigadier-General Hall was before the secret session.

Dr. Bissell's Statement.

The work was recommenced last night at about 9½ or 10 o'clock, but none of us, I presume, looked at our watches to get the exact hour. The crowd came up, yelling like demons, to the row of brick cottages, battered in the doors one after another, scattered cotton about saturated with camphene, and set them on fire. They then came down to Dr. WALSER'S house, and set that on fire in the same manner. Dr. WALSER was armed with a musket and bayonet, and attempted some resistance, but was speedily overpowered. They piled up the furniture in these houses, and threw on camphene or whatever else would burn. The mob numbered perhaps 500 persons, but all remained outside, except ten or twenty desperate fellows, who rushed in to do the business At the first alarm we went to work—knowing the Hospital must go—to remove the patients, and brought them all out here upon the grass. The mob gave us no assistance whatever in the work. I then brought out what little of my furniture could be removed conveniently, and by that time my house was fired. I remonstrated with the crowd, telling them the patients would be burned if they were exposed between two burning buildings at once, but resistance and remonstrance were alike useless. After firing my house they cried out—"somebody is fixing the hospital; let's 'save' that." They then attacked the Female Hospital, which was the only one standing, and that too was speedily in flames. Next they fired my office, then the office occupied by the Custom-house, and Dr. THOMPSON'S office, the boat-house and all the other buildings in that part of the inclosure. The next point of attack was the wharf called the wash-house dock. This was fired about 2 o'clock in the morning and is still burning. The storehouse belonging to Government was left. We have had possession of it for seven years, but the officer in charge of the marines demands possession of it today. The report that a number of patients have died since the burning, is incorrect. Only one man, the engineer of the *Philadelphia*, has died. He expired about the time the hospital was set on fire, and not from fright, but of yellow fever. His time had come. It is impossible to state the extent of the damage—$300,000 would be a low estimate. The marines did nothing to assist us, stating their orders were only to protect the property of the United States. We sent to them for aid, but they would not interfere. Not a Policeman was present, except our River Police, and they accomplished nothing. I did not try to ascertain who led on the crowd, but there was no attempt at concealment. RAY TOMPKINS, GARNETT and others were leading them on, and hard at work themselves. TOMPKINS, I understand, was arrested for a little while by some of our men, but let go again.

DR. WALSER'S STATEMENT.

Dr. WALSER stated that they had eighteen yellow fever patients last night, four of whom only were dangerously ill, and one died during the night. One had been taken in since the 1st inst. A number of the sick who were convalescent had been sent off, and others had run away. Most of the others were sick of ordinary diseases. Recently thirty-six had been sent off, about a dozen of whom went to Ward's Island.

Before the fire last night, Dr. GILLETTE, the Boarding Officer at the Lower Bay, served a written notice on Sheriff LOCKWOOD, requesting him to summon a posse to protect the buildings, but the Sheriff was not seen [The notice was served at 9½ o'clock. The Sheriff stated that he received the notice at 10 o'clock, at his house, seven miles off. He did not say that he made any attempt to arrest the proceedings.]

The Police Force.

When the fact was made known to General TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police, that it had been agreed upon between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Police Commissioners, to send a force of one hundred policemen to Staten Island, to guard against the further destruction of property, he at once set about drafting the requisite number of men. He telegraphed to the Captains of the six lower wards of the City to order the men from their respective precincts to be at Castle Garden at 4 P. M., when he would meet them. A message was also sent to the Harbor Police station to have all the men there—forty in number—mustered at the same hour at Castle Garden. The 60 policemen from the lower wards, and the Harbor Police, together constituted the 100 men. Captain WALLING, of the Detective Police, was instructed to take charge of the men, and four Sergeants were sent to assist him. The Policemen knew pretty well what disposition was intended to be made of them, and a large number manifested great anxiety to avoid being detailed on the unpleasant expedition. A surprisingly large number suddenly revealed the fact that they were suffering from severe bodily ailments. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the required quartette of Sergeants, some having been suddenly taken alarmingly ill, and others have very sick wives and ailing children.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the one hundred Policemen, Capt. WALLING and four Sergeants, were at Castle Garden. Gen. TALLMADGE met them, accompanied by Commissioners NYE and BOWEN. A gun for each man, a six-pounder, and plenty of powder, cartridges, balls and caps, were landed there at the same time. Commissioners NYE and BOWEN, Gen. TALLMADGE, the detailed Policemen, and the guns, cannon and ammunition, were soon on board of the *Doctor Kane*, and in due time were landed at Tompkinsville, as stated above.

The Man Who Was Shot at the Quarantine Riot.

FRANK MATHEWS, the stevedore who was shot at Quarantine, still remains at the City Hospital, and I. W. HOOKER, the surgeon at the Hospital, yesterday extracted a slug from one of the dorsal verterbræ. A portion of the slug presents a convex surface, and the Doctor thinks it was a bullet. The verterbræ from which the ball was extracted is very much shattered. The Doctor thinks he will not survive. MATHEWS is a young unmarried man, only 24 years of age, was born in Holland, and has been a sailor nearly all his life. He was last employed on the brig *Undine*, which runs between this port and Havana. He has been employed at Quarantine as stevedore six weeks and five days. He says that he and three other stevedores were sleeping in a room together, when they were awakened about 10 o'clock and told that a mob was firing the hospital buildings. He hurried out with only his pants and shirt on. He saw a man coming around the corner of a house—what house it was he don't remember—having a musket in in his hand. He distinctly recognized the man as an attaché to one of the Hospitals. In a moment the man fired at him and ran, and that was the last he saw of him. He feels positive, in his own mind, that the man knew him, and fired at him purposely. MATHEWS stated the above facts to our reporter. He was laboring under the effects of opium at the time. Occasionally he would break out in a horrid volley of oaths, and then quickly subside into a very docile state. He says he has a mother and sister dependent upon him, and he is apparently more troubled on their account than his own.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of the Law-Breakers

Dr. THOMPSON, the Health-Officer of the Port, obtained from Justice WELSH, yesterday afternoon, warrants for the arrest of the following-named persons, for violating the Quarantine laws, by entering the inclosure thereof without permission, on the night of Thursday: Mathew Carroll, —— Muller, Ray Tompkins, Charles Stebbins, Jacob Vanderbilt. These parties, when apprehended, will be brought before Justice WELSH, at his Court in the City. The orders for their arrest were based upon the following affidavits:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—John P. Raymond, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a resident of Southfield, Richmond County; that he was in Tompkinsville on the night of the 2d of September, inst.; that he was present and witnessed the destruction of the State's property at Quarantine; that he saw on the Quarantine grounds, and within the Quarantine inclosure, the following persons, residents of Richmond County viz.: Mathew Carroll, —— Muller, Ray Tompkins, Charles Stebbins and Jacob Vanderbilt: and that he verily believes the said Muller and Tompkins were abettors in setting fire to the State's property.

JOHN F. RAYMOND.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard H. Thompson, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is Health Officer of the Port of New York; that the persons named in the above affidavit were not permitted to enter the Quarantine Grounds on the night of the 2d inst.; that in being there they violated the Quarantine laws of the port, and therefore prays for their arrest and punishment.

R. H. THOMPSON.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of September, 1858.
JAMES H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's Office on Friday

A large number of captains of vessels attended and presented petitions in relation to vessels lying at Quarantine, upon which, for the present, no definite action was taken.

A large police force, fully armed, amounting to one hundred men, had been sent down to protect the sick.

Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, informed the Board that Mr. BEAN, a stevedore, had procured a barge for the accommodation of his men, who were burnt out on shore.

The Board adjourned.

SMALL-POX FROM QUARANTINE IN THE PARK.—A gentleman yesterday afternoon pointed out to us a man lying on a grass plot in the Park, who, he said, was a small-pox patient from Staten Island. He notified the police, but they would not arrest the man fearful of catching his disease.

YELLOW FEVER FROM QUARANTINE IN BROOKLYN.—Mayor POWELL has taken steps to have about 100 men appointed especially to patrol the wharves and shore as far as Bay Ridge, for the purpose of preventing any one landing in this City from Staten Island. His reason for so doing, it is said, is that, since the destruction of the St. Nicholas building at Quarantine, the persons who were confined in that building on account of having arrived in infected ships, have left Staten Island, and come to New-York and Brooklyn. Among these there are probably several cases of yellow fever and small-pox.

The Latest.

2 A. M.—No conflagration at Staten Island up to this hour is visible from the roof of the TIMES building, which commands a view of the Quarantine district.

Putting Staten Island in Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well if *Staten Island* could be *quarantined* until thoroughly purged of yellow fever? As it now is, this great metropolis is as much exposed to that disease as though infected vessels were allowed to come to the docks. What say the authorities? SUBSCRIBER.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived early this afternoon at Quarantine. She arrived at Havana on the evening of the 29th, but did not sail until the afternoon of the 30th. The brig *Nancy* still furnishes a topic for conversation—and it is not fairly known what will be done with her—the general impression is that she will be liberated. There is very little shipping in the harbor. Freights still continue low. Stock of old Sugars, 140 000 boxes; shipped past week, 16,000 boxes: holders are firm and rising in demand. Exchange—London, 14 @14¼ prem.; New-York, 2½ do.; New-Orleans, 3¾ @4 do. The *Cahawba* brings on freight from New-Orleans the following specie, consigned to

Bank of America	$200,000
Merchants' Bank	78,738
F. Probst & Co	11,923
Gage, Sawyer & Co	3,800
F. A. Burgiere	16,637
Stuecher, Michlenberger & Co	2 360
Total from New-Orleans	$313,398
From Havana—Thomas Owen & Son	$1,038

The Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

From the Pittsburg Press of Thursday.

An accident of a most disastrous and fatal character occurred on Wednesday evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, at Black's Run, two miles above Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and fourteen miles above this city. The passenger train, in charge of conductor G. M. ALEXANDER, was proceeding towards the city at the usual rate of speed, and, upon reaching the point above named, the hind car was thrown from the track, and precipitated down an embankment. The train consisted of three cars, the hindmost of which contained some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen, returning from the camp-meeting at Tarentum. As soon as the engine could be reversed the train was backed to the scene of the disaster, when the cars of the passengers were greeted with the most heart-rending cries. It was very dark, and when it became known that the car had gone over the precipice, and had been dashed to atoms upon the rocks below, the liveliest apprehensions were felt. Men cried for their wives and children, and women were lamenting the loss of their husbands.

Lamps were obtained, and amid the wildest excitement the passengers began to descend the embankment. It was so steep that it was with great difficulty that it could be descended at all. It was at first supposed that eighteen or twenty persons were killed, owing to the fact that many were wholly unable to rise. After a thorough search it was ascertained that but one person was killed, a young lady, Miss KINCAID, daughter of J. T. KINCAID, coppersmith, of Liberty-street. She was found lying with her head upon a large rock, the skull cracked in, the face shockingly mutilated, and the brains dashed out. She had evidently been thrown violently against the rock, and afterwards crushed with a portion of the wrecked car, which was shattered into a thousand fragments. The wounded were conveyed to the other two cars, and attended to as well as circumstances would permit. It is most remarkable that more lives were not lost, and the survivors united in thanking God for their miraculous preservation from death.

We were unable to obtain a complete list of the wounded, but for the satisfaction of those who had friends at the camp meeting, and who may be anxious in regard to their welfare, we are happy to state that no one was dangerously injured—and we learn from a gentleman of the road, that no bones were broken, if we except the case of a lady from Allegheny, who thought that her hip joint had been dislocated, as she was unable to walk, and had to be taken home from the depot in a carriage.

Mr. and Mrs. KINCAID were both in the car, but they escaped with slight injury. They have been most unfortunate in the loss of their daughter, who was just verging upon womanhood. The fatality is the more distressing, as they were not long since called to suffer the loss of a son, the noble-hearted young man who died from injuries received in a burning building on Fourth-street. The friends of the family flocked to the residence in large numbers, last evening, and they received the sincerest sympathy of all present.

Mr. and Mrs. MAIR, of Alleghany, were pretty severely injured, and had to be taken home in a carriage.

The Rev. Wm. Lynch and wife were badly bruised.

Edward Heazelton, of this city, slightly injured.

Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Kauffman, of this city, also slightly injured.

Miss Louisa Wilson, of this city, had her face badly cut.

Joseph Rocksby, of this City, was severely cut about the face and head.

Peter Shots, of Allegheny, was slightly bruised.

J. N. McCleary and wife, of the Sixth Ward, severely injured.

Dr. John Perchment, slightly injured.

Mrs. Perchment, slightly injured in the spine.

Miss M. E. Wright, Sixth Ward, slightly injured.

Mrs. Thompson and two children, slightly bruised.

Miss Holmes, of Allegheny, slightly hurt.

Robert Donaldson, wife and son slightly bruised.

John Cowell and wife, also slightly hurt.

Some six or eight others were more or less injured, but as we have before stated, the wounds are not of a dangerous character.

It is indeed a most remarkable circumstance, that when the injured persons were discovered, they were every one outside of the car, so completely was it demolished. The velocity with which it was thrown down the declivity, and its contact with the rock upon the surface, account for its utter destruction. The accident was caused by the breaking of the brake bar which runs under the car. After it had been severed, the ends fell upon the track, and catching upon the cross ties, raised the car up and threw it off the track.

When the train reached the city, the news of the casualty spread like wildfire and those who had relatives at the camp meeting were running hither and thither in quest of news. Their fears became quieted, however, when the truth was known.

In the evening, Coroner ALEXANDER was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of Miss KINCAID, near the scene of the disaster.

Justice to the Right Man.

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I noticed in your report of the procession of yesterday that you have the following: "Then came Adams' Express again, with a huge section of the Cable coiled almost to a point, and thirty feet high at that, magnificently decorated with ribbon; the car, drawn by ten horses, being handsomely adorned with the flags of England and America. The crew of the *Niagara* followed, and were heartily, thunderously cheered during the whole procession." I would beg leave to state, that the car on which the high coil of cable was, and which was followed by the crew of the *Niagara* was the car of the "*American Express Co.*" Yours truly. JUSTICE.

Obituary.

Baron Martin Wagner, the celebrated Bavarian sculptor, died at Rome on the 8th ult.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee—Defeat of the Binghamton Programme—Success of the Administration Men against the Schell-Wood Forces.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the approaching State Convention at Syracuse, the meeting of the Democratic General Committee, last Thusday night, was one of more than common interest, and attended by excitement which spread through all ranks and classes of the Democratic masses. The immediate object of the meeting was to receive a report on the best plan for organizing a new system of primary elections; but behind this avowed object was a real struggle between the friends of D. S. DICKINSON on one side, and the supporters of the present Administration on the other. The Binghamtonites, led by FERNANDO WOOD, and supported by the whole Custom-house strength arrayed in "Regulars" and "Peoples' Committees," were confident, up to the last moment, of a clear, if not overwhelming majority. The thousand Paixhans of the Collector's fortress were believed to be irresistible; and Mr. THOMAS WHELAN even yet believes that, had not WM. N. MCINTYRE "levied a serenade-tax on the primings, them guns would have done the business." Certain it is that primings there were none, or so wetted at the Grea Spring as to fizzle; and a thousand flint triggers clicked harmlessly when Augustus Fernando pulled the wiry mechanism.

Meanwhile, the "Administration Party," as they are called, could not have been eating idle bread, to judge from their display of force last night. The report brought in by Mr. Surveyor HART was very able, and was loudly cheered throughout; and the resolutions which followed it were finally adopted as the plan for electing Delegates to the Syracuse Convention by a majority of more than three to one—the Binghamtonites polling exactly two dozen against the six dozen and a half of the Administration men, led by Mr. I. V. FOWLER.

To explain this plan, it will be necessary to glance briefly at the action of the two irregular outside bodies, calling themselves the Regular's Committee, and People's Committee. In obedience to the Binghamton programme—full details of which were given in

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The Railway Interests of England—The Law of Limited Partnership—Bombardment of Djidda—The Queen in Prussia

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

The announcement that several messages of the ordinary length had been duly conveyed by the Oceanic Cable, has excited everywhere the warmest feelings of satisfaction. The week's suspense between the tidings that communication had been established and signals interchanged, and the intelligence that full and precise messages relating to various subjects had been transmitted, can hardly be said to be one of doubt. Nevertheless we hardly felt till now that the experiment was complete; and the effect of that conviction is already perceptible in the buz of preparation in the city for the commencement of other lines of oceanic telegraph. Anticipating the success of the one now established, a project was some months ago submitted to the French Government for the formation of a line from Plymouth to Bayonne, thence to Cape Finisterre, and from that point to some headland to be fixed upon on the American coast. It may readily be imagined how unwilling our susceptible neighbors on the other side of the channel will be to remain dependent on a British line for instantaneous communication with the Western World, and it is undoubtedly for the benefit of civilization and commerce in general that there should be several independent links simultaneously uniting the intelligence of the two hemispheres. How any of them are to be made to pay, is a question upon which, after the experience of other great and useful undertakings which have succeeded in every respect save that, it were rash at present to say.

The state of our great lines of railway in this country is filling all thinking minds with gloom. It hardly alleviates the national disappointment at the pecuniary failure that has attended so many of them, and which seems to impend over so many more, to recall the many warnings which were uttered from time to time by disinterested and forethoughtful observers of the manner in which these great works were planned and accomplished. The application of *laissez faire* to legislation for railways, by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, was vainly objected to at the time on grounds of public policy. But the plausibility and popularity of the system which he advocated were irresistible. He was in those days ambitious of reconsolidating the social and political influences of "the country gentlemen of England," and placing himself at their head. Competing lines of railway were for them as good as the addition of so much fee simple estate given them for nothing; and to the public at large the statesman seemed the wisest of benefactors, who refused to limit the extent or number of facilities of intercourse which private speculation might undertake to afford. Let private enterprise, therefore, have its full swing. It will be quite sure to take care of itself. Land-owners would vastly benefit; engineers, lawyers and agents would make their fortunes; the country would be immensely improved, and the community in general marvelously convenienced. Nobody was interested in proving that two out of every three of the projected lines would prove a pecuniary failure; and the Legislature, in the absence of such proof, and incited by Sir ROBERT PEEL'S eloquence of inflation, shut their eyes to the danger that, at bottom, too many of the schemes they sanctioned would turn out to be substantial frauds. The same utter absence of check or control in what is come to be called "the further development of traffic," has led, during the last ten years especially, to a ramification of competing lines through all the most populous districts of the kingdom. Capital has been weighted against capital, and skill against skill; not for the purpose of really benefiting the public or of ascertaining the most profitable rates for the companies, but simply and avowedly, in almost every instance, for the purpose of trying who could hold out longest, and thus of ascertaining who were in a condition to dictate, eventually, terms of conquest and annexation. The helplessness of the shareholders, at whose cost this profligate antagonism has been carried on, has been made deplorably palpable of late in several remarkable instances. The interest excited by disclosures of mismanagement and by the prospect of indefinitely protracted conflict, is far deeper and more absorbing than any of a political kind. The stability, comfort—nay, the very subsistence of thousands of families in the middle ranks of life, trembles in the wavering scale. The public, moreover, begin to have inklings of the fate which awaits them; when, to save the exhausted companies from absolute ruin, compromises should be entered into for the purpose of effectually and forever preventing all competition. Lord CHANDOS and the Hon. FREDERICK PONSONBY, as Chairmen of the Northwestern and Great Western lines, respectively, boldly avowed that such was the object they and their brother Directors had in view, and there was no other hope, in their opinion, of safety or retrieval. A pleasant prospect this for the community at large, to be left to the mercy of joint-stock monopoly, in what has become a prime necessary of life! Yet no body has hitherto manifested either the ability or the courage to grapple with the evil.

The attention of commercial men has been attracted recently to a modification of our law of limited liability, regarding which your experience on the other side of the water will doubtless enable you to form a judgment more clearly than we can. Up to the year 1855 the principle of limited liability was, in England, unknown to the law. In Ireland it had for half a century been embodied in a statute of the old Parliament of that country, entitled "The Anonymous Partnership Act." But neither the safe working of the system there, nor the benefits conferred by its more extensive application in Holland, United States and France, could induce our aristocratic rulers to concede to enterprise the liberty of publicly staking on any given venture a half or a third of its fortune. If it would not stake the whole on every conceivable speculation, then it should stake none. Of course, the blind and stupid rule was violated and evaded in all sorts of ways; and at length the Legislature grew ashamed of maintaining it, and it was swept away in all cases save those of Banks and Insurance Companies. These it was thought fit to retain upon the old footing. Three years, however, have sufficed to diminish so much of the apprehensions which led to the reservations in question, that an act has been passed during the session just closed, permitting banks to be registered under the "Limited Liability Act." Two conditions, however, are annexed—the one requiring a notice of thirty days before Registration to be served upon every customer of an existing bank; in default of which notice the customer is to have all his old unlimited remedy against the shareholders for the amount of his deposits then, or at any time after, until the provisions of the act regarding notice shall have been complied with. The other condition regards banks of issue only, and provides that for the payment of all notes of a bank in circulation the shareholders shall still be liable to the whole extent of their property; but that the assets of the bank shall be marshaled, and the noteholders paid ratably with other creditors until these shall have been exhausted; for the deficiency remaining unpaid the noteholders are to have their further remedy as formerly against any member or members of the banking company. The members of the legal profession look forward not unreasonably to the ripening of a new harvest of costs from these provisions.

News reached us yesterday of the bombardment of Djidda by the British steamship *Cyclops*, Capt. PULLEN, Commander, on the 25th of July. Thirty-six hours were given to the local authorities to render satisfaction for the outrage committed several weeks previously on the British flag, and the cruelties inflicted on British subjects by the fanatical population of the place. We are not informed of the details of the affair, further than that NAMIK PACHA, its Governor, was absent on the 23d and 24th ultimo, and that ere he returned the bombardment had begun. By his authority eleven of the murderers of the Consuls and other Christian inhabitants were forthwith tried and condemned capitally, the execution of their sentence being suspended in compliance with the law of the Turkish Empire, until the sanction of the Sultan could be obtained from Constantinople. The preparation of this expiatory sacrifice was then notified to Captain PULLEN; but that officer replied that his instructions did not permit him to take cognizance of legal distinctions, and that if the guilty were not forthwith brought to punishment the bombardment of the town would be resumed. The Governor hesitated, and the guns of the *Cyclops* reopened fire, and continued at intervals until the arrival of ISMAEL PACHA, the Commissioner especially appointed by the Porte to inquire into the transaction. By his command the culprits were put to death. Captain PULLEN declared himself satisfied, and the *Cyclops* steamed away. There is something rather strange about the whole affair. Representations were jointly made by the French and English Governments to the Porte, immediately after the sanguinary occurrences at Djidda. The members of the Divan showed no indisposition to inquire into the facts and punish the wrong-doers. Nothing better could probably have been suggested than that which was actually done, viz., to send a man of station and ability, like ISMAEL PACHA, to make inquisition for the innocent blood that had been shed, and to make an example of the offenders. Certainly no time appears to have been lost in formalities, evasions or delays. It was obviously of moment to the power and dignity of the Sultan that he should be able to show his readiness and his ability to crush anarchical and barbarous crimes perpetrated against foreigners, the subjects of friendly governments, residing under his protection, within his dominions. There could certainly be no object in demonstrating the power of a British frigate to burn and batter down any number of undefended hovels in an Arab village on the shores of the Red Sea. Yet it would seem from what has occurred, that while negotiations were carrying on at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to vindicate his authority, and to redress an international wrong, urgent instructions were forwarded to the naval commanders on the station, not to wait for the domestic justice of the Porte, but to take the law of reparation into their own hands. This is certainly an odd way of sustaining the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Nobody grudges the miscreants who attacked the French and English Consulates, and who butchered their inmates, together with a score of unoffending Christian residents in the town, the doom which has overtaken them; but it is one thing to see justice done upon delinquents, and it is wholly another to set a precedent whereby powerful States, whenever they are injured or offended, may constitute themselves, at any interval of time or place, judges and jurors in the matter, and depute their naval and military forces to carry their sentences into summary execution. Where retribution has either been denied or unreasonably delayed the case of course is wholly different. In the present instance neither can be pretended; and I cannot help thinking that were Parliament sitting, the instructions sent from the Admiralty here as well as the correspondence of the Foreign Office with our Embassy at Constantinople would be peremptorily called for. What makes the matter more embarrassing is that, as I believe I told you some weeks since, the French Government evinced no disposition to urge the rendering of redress with any inordinate haste. They were rather suspected of preferring the grievance to the retribution, and now they have the dissatisfaction of learning that vengeance has been taken for their wrongs as well as ours by an English ship of war, acting alone. The French have no armed vessels in the Red Sea, and this, coupled with their jealousy of everything that is calculated to give England prominence or priority in the East, may have been at the bottom of their desire to settle the question by negotiation rather than by arms. I should not be surprised if the topic were made use of as an additional one of irritation between the two countries, and of this there is certainly no need just now.

The Queen and Royal family continue their sojourn in the north of Germany. The King of Prussia is not in a state of health that permits him to discharge the duties of regal hospitality; and the Crown Prince who exercises the functions of administrative Regent stands too near the throne to render it seemly for him to anticipate fully the honors and gayeties of the moribund sovereign. The visit of the Queen of England is professedly one of paternal tenderness to her daughter, the youthful bride of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM; and much of the parade that would otherwise have greeted her presence will, under the circumstances, fitly be dispensed with. Everywhere she goes, however, Her Majesty is received with cordiality and respect; and if nations were really to be bound together by Palace cords or royal smiles, the good understanding between England and Prussia, which is so much desired by the two nations, would probably be strengthened by the present royal progress.

PARIS.

A Franco-American Duel—Charles Astor Bristed a Party—Charles Sumner under Medical Treatment—Cauterization—The Authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin—Prince Imperial Promoted—M. Marcoleta—The Banquet to Professor Morse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

For some time reports have been in circulation in regard to a duel growing out of the de Péne affair, between Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, of New-York, and the Marquis DE GALIFET, which were so absurd, that I did not dare before now to speak of the affair. I believe that to-day I can give you the facts You will recollect that soon after the de Péne duels with the officers of the army, two members of the Jockey Club, well-known men in fashionble society here, the Marquis de GALIFET and the Marquis de POMMEREAUX, quarreled on the subject of the de Péne duels, and that a challenge passed; but the fight did not take place, it is said, on acount of an order from the Minister of War—M. DE GALIFET being a Lieutenant in the Guard. On this subject, and in relation to the de Péne duels, Mr. BRISTED made some observations in his correspondence to the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, which was deemed by some friend of M. DE GALIFET, who saw the article, an insult to his honor. This friend carried the journal to the Marquis, and the latter agreeing with his friend that an apology was required from Mr. BRISTED, he hastened off to Baden Baden, where Mr. B. is spending the Summer, and demanded a retraction of the injurious expressions. Mr. BRISTED refused, and was challenged by the Marquis. Pistols were selected, but no dueling pistols could be found at Baden Baden, and they fought with rifle-barrel pistols. The distance was twenty-five paces, with privilege to advance to fifteen. Only one exchange of shots took place, when the seconds interfered, and the affair was amicably arranged, but upon what terms I did not learn. Major YATES, of the British Army, and Mr. MUNSON, of New-York, were Mr. BRISTED'S seconds. Both the principals, I am told, acted with the greatest coolness on the field, and this is saying not a little for Mr. BRISTED'S courage, in view of the fact that he was standing before a man who is recognized as a most dangerous adversary in a duel In fact, Mr. BRISTED'S body was grazed by his adversary's ball. I have not seen the article of the *Spirit of the Times*, and do not know whether the duel was based upon Mr. BRISTED'S general defence of M. DE PENE, as against the army officers, or upon words personally offensive to the Marquis.

In this connection I may mention that M. DE PENE has gone to the waters of Nanheim for his health.

Mr. SUMNER left town, yesterday, for a season at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. The cauterization of the spine has done him good, and after a season at Aix he will return to Paris again and to the *moxas*. Perhaps your readers do not know the character of this remedy. A *moxa* is thus made and applied: It is composed ordinarily of carded cotton, rolled into a cone, the base of which may have an inch diameter, and slightly pressed by and contained in a piece of muslin, or other cloth. The cotton is saturated in some alcoholized substance, such as camphor or nitre. It is then placed on the skin of the patient, over the diseased part, the cotton is lighted, and as the flame reaches the bottom of the cone, it is blown into the skin by means of a blow-pipe. The skin around is protected by a wet cloth. The greatest pain is experienced when the flame first reaches the skin. Soon the cuticle begins to crack; the skin contracts into furrows, turns brown, then fries, and finishes by becoming black and carbonized, like other burnt substances. These *moxas* must be repeated often, and over the whole course of the spine, if the disease be there, in order to produce a permanent effect. They are thus called from a Chinese and Japanese tissue like cotton, the *Artemisia Chinensis*, which they call in those contries *moxa*, for it is from those countries that the practice of the *moxa* is derived, and it is as old as history. It is, in fact, so old a treatment, even in modern times and modern nations, that it has almost gone out of use; yet it is sometimes resorted to in cases which have resisted all the other counter-irritants and not unfrequently with marked benefit. The practice of burning the skin, or other diseased parts, which had gone somewhat out of use a few years ago, is now fast coming into use again in Paris. Scarcely a ward of the Paris Hospitals is now without its portable furnace of charcoal and red-hot irons. They are applied, as well in medicine as in surgery, for a practice in chronic, illy-defined affections. Now much in use, is that of stripping the patient naked, and drawing an iron, heated to a white heat, quickly over his or her body, parching the cuticle brown in its track, and giving to the body the appearance of a striped zebra. If the iron is white and the operation is practiced cleverly, the patient does not suffer from it enough to force a cry; but if the iron is only red, the pain is, of course, very great.

A Havre journal states that Mrs. STOWE has been some time at Rouen, examining two private libraries of that city for documents on Normandy, preparatory to the writing of a romance based on the history of that country. Mrs. S. should have returned to Paris.

The French army, and the Imperial Guard in particular, are now safe—they have their *Petit Corporal*. The young Prince Imperial, on Monday last, then just two years and a half old, was promoted by the Colonel of the Regiment in which he was *un enfant de troupe*, to the grade of Corporal. The little Corporal remained at St. Cloud during the absence of the Emperor and Empress at Cherbourg and Brest; but it appears that the affair must have been arranged before-hand, for the Court chronicler tells us that the Corporal on Monday already promenaded in his new costume, to the admiration of his household of nurses and others.

M. MARCOLETA has at length handed in his credentials to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador from Nicaragua to France, and his reception by the Court will perhaps take place on Sunday next, as the Emperor is expected home on Saturday.

Mr. RAREY'S book on horse-taming, which has been sold I believe by the million, in England, has been translated into French, and fifteen thousand copies were immediately sold. This was the first edition.

The grand Banquet to Prof. MORSE came off on Tuesday as announced, and was the most magnificent affair of the kind ever got up by the Americans in this country. The speakers called up on this occasion, were the Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina, who presided; Professor MORSE, His Excellency the American Minister, Gov. FISH, of New-York; His Excellency, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Minister to Naples; Dr. W. E. JOHNSTON, of Ohio, in place of Gov. RAYMOND, absent; Mr. T. A. TEFFT, of Providence; the Rev. Mr. SEELEY of Paris; Mr. JOHN MUNROE, of Paris; Mr. SPENCER, American Consul at Paris; Mr. ATWILL, of the New-York *Evangelist*; the Hon. E. G. SQUIER, the Hon. JOHN S. THAYER, of New-York, and Col. JAS. B. MURRAY, of the same City.

MALAKOFF.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

NUMBER EIGHT.

Hunting Deer with Jacks—Description of a "Jack"—A "Slue"—Queer Challenge from a Night Sentinel—Floating up the "Slue."—Singular Encounter with an Indian at Midnight—Return Without Deer—Reasons for Ill-Luck.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RAQUETTE RIVER, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

Having wasted too much time, yesterday, in paddling down the Saranac for deer, we found we should not have time to reach Big Tuppers Lake and pitch our camp before dark, and coming to another clearing we concluded to stop there over night, and in the evening go after deer with "jacks." A jack consists of a box of wood or tin, or a piece of spruce box, a foot long, closed at the ends and open and flaring in front. This is nailed upright on a stick of wood some four feet long, which is made to stand up in the bow of the boat. Into this box, open in front, are placed two or three lighted candles. The box is closed at the back and sides in order to prevent the light from shining on those in the boat, and fling it all forward over the water and on the shore. The hunter sits close behind this, while the guide occupies the stern and paddles the boat along without lifting the paddle from the water. In this way, you glide along without making any sound. At a little distance one might mistake it for Charon's boat carrying a soul over the Styx. H. was to take CHARLIE, and after descending the river for a mile, turn off into a pond. As we had but two jacks, I told my Lord High Constable that he should have the other and "Chet," while I would go along as spectator. Soon, therefore, as it was dark, we lighted our candles, and pushed quietly off, and floated down stream. CHARLIE told "Chet" that not far below where he himself turned off to the left, there was a "slue" to the right, which he could follow a mile through a swamp which furnished fine feeding-ground for deer. Wherever the banks are level with the river, allowing the water to set back some distance inland, they call it a "slue."

After mistaking one or two coves for this "slue," we at length struck it. In doing so we got rid of a curious companion. As we were gliding noiselessly down the stream, suddenly from the dark and overhanging shores there burst a sharp "Heek! heek! heek!" sounding for all the world like an explosion of scornful, derisive laughter, breaking in so abruptly upon the deep silence and issuing from the impenetrable gloom of the forest, it startled me for the moment as much as if it had been the scream of a panther. The next moment however, this strange challenger revealed who he was, for a long ringing "Hoo-oo-hoo-oo," echoed through the woods. It was not the ordinary hoot of the owl, but rose and fell like the howl of a dog when baying the moon. It seemed to be scornfully asking "Who?" with a prolonged accent on the upper note. His gravity was evidently upset by the ball of fire moving noiselessly over the water, and he would silently flit from tree to tree to keep opposite us, uttering each time almost under our very noses, that prolonged and sneering "*who-oo*." As we turned into the "slue," this queer river sentinel lapsed into silence. Not a word was now uttered by either of us; not a sound broke the silence, save when the boat grazed a lilly-pad that lay in its path or a frog disturbed from his resting-place plunged with a sharp "gullook" into the water. Now backing out from a mass of lilly-pads and rushes too dense to allow us to pass through, and now winding slowly through the narrow devious channel, we kept slowly on, expecting every moment to hear the tread of a deer moving about in the water, or catch the fiery gleam of his eyes as he stood spell-bound by the light. We had paddled in this way for a full hour, when the guide whispered, "It's strange, I declare, there are no deer here." We had nearly reached the end of the "slue," where the tall fir trees that hemmed us in and bent over us made a gloom like that of a cavern, and I was just about to whisper to "Chet" that we had better turn about, when I heard a low human cough. The scream of a panther or the howl of a wolf would not have sounded half so strange in that place and at that hour. Had there been a light, I, of course, should have known that it was some hunter on the same beat with ourselves. "Chet" said nothing, but he was evidently a little startled, for he instantly wheeled the boat about. I strained my eyes in every direction to pierce the gloom that lay beyond the bright glare of our "jack," but for a long time in vain. At length I thought I saw something like a shadow creeping along the shore, which was overhung with trees. It kept parallel with us, and finally making it out clearer, I whispered "Chet," there's a boat. It now emerged from the deeper shadow of the shore and approached us in an oblique direction. When it came within the reflection of our light, I discovered that it was a bark canoe paddled by a gigantic Indian. In order to keep the channel he had to come within three oars' length of us. I hailed him, when he made some reply in broken English. After a short pause, he growled out "Whar shanty?" meaning to ask where our camp was. I told him; to which he replied with a single grunt. I then made some remark, but not finding him inclined to be communicative, I said no more. Side by side, not more than thirty or forty feet apart, we kept silently on—his light boat moving, apparently, without an effort. It was a wierd place and hour to meet such a character. It was near midnight, and we were in the heart of a swamp a mile from the river, where very likely not another white man may go for a year. He was undoubtedly just as harmless a person as myself, and possessed of equally good intentions; still I am not ashamed to confess, I much preferred he would talk or leave us and go ahead. I knew it was foolish to have a suspicion of him, and I supposed also that we had two guns to his one, which would have its due effect on even an ugly customer. Still, if he had a double-barrel gun, it would not take him long to knock us, who were armed; and before "Chet," who was a small, slight man, and slow withal, could recover from his astonishment, and spring forward and disentangle our guns from our bodies, the savage would be aboard of him and easily dispatch him. His purpose once accomplished, there would not have been the slightest chance of detection, for no mortal but himself knew he had been there.

Although ashamed of myself at the time, all these thoughts passed through my head, and I kept close watch of him, determined, if I saw him lay down his paddle, to snatch my companion's double-barrel gun, loaded with buck-shot, from him, and be ready if he should raise his piece. Accustomed to shoot on the wing and in thick cover, I would not have asked but a single second to have covered the swarthy rascal. But the strokes of his paddle continued to fall steady and strong, and he kept on silent as ever, till we reached the river, when he turned down stream and soon disappeared in the gloom. I was not at all sorry to see him leave, and could not help saying mentally "Good night, my fine fellow, I have no doubt you are a very honest, respectable sort of a savage, but if you would cultivate your colloquial powers a little more, you would be a much pleasanter companion at midnight in a swamp in the heart of this vast wilderness."

Soon after, in making a bend in the river, we saw the light of our companions ahead. They had been equally unsuccessful. After seeing such signs of deer in the afternoon we could not account for our ill-luck. Afterwards we learned there was a large party of Indians encamped somewhere in the vicinity, who had killed or scared away the game. If we had gone *up* the river we should, undoubtedly, have had better success. As it was damp and cold we paddled home.

The Quakake Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Penn., Aug. 25, 1858.

The point from which I write is the junction of the new Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa, in the heart of the coal region, and in the centre of a beautiful, romantic country. Some two hundred gentlemen, from various parts of Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey, have just risen from an elegant cold collation, furnished by the liberality of Mr. CHARLES HARTSHORNE, President of the Quakake, to whom we are also indebted for one of the most charming of railroad excursions. Among the prominent gentlemen present are W. D. LEWIS, Esq., of Philadelphia; the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, United States Senator; the Hon. A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira, N. Y.; Colonel PAXTON, of Catawissa; E. R. BIDDLE, Esq., of New-York; J. P. JACKSON, Esq., of Newark, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad; MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia *North American*; JOHN TUCKER, Esq., President of the Mahonoy Railroad, &c. After due discussion of viands and fluids, speeches were made by Mr. LEWIS, who presided at the table, Senator CAMERON, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. DIVEN, and others. The entertainment took place in a grove on a hill-side, overlooking one of the most delightful valleys in Pennsylvania.

But let me revert to the Quakake Railroad. In itself it is inconsiderable, as its length is only 14 miles. But it has importance for New-York in two respects: First, as opening up an access to coal fields in Schuylkill County, hitherto nearly inaccessible; and secondly, as making a link in a long chain of very direct railroad communication (the *most* direct, its friends claim,) between the commercial emporium and the Western States. The Quakake road, which is this day opened, extends from Weatherly, a point on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, 14 miles above Mauch Chunk to the Catawissa road—a distance, as above stated of 14 miles. The Quakake thus connects the railways of the Lehigh with those of the Catawissa and Susquehanna Valleys, and opens up the rich Mahonoy coal fields to New York by a route only 147 miles in length. In the other direction its connection by the Catawissa with the Sunbury and Erie at Milton opens a direct line to Cleveland, Chicago and all Western places, which is shown by figures to be about 100 miles shorter than that by the New-York and Erie, or the New-York Central. This is a consideration which travelers will not overlook. The Quakake Railroad derives its name from a small tributary of the Lehigh River, through the valley of which its track is laid, with an exceedingly favorable grade. A railway was commenced here in 1836, the grading nearly complete, a large portion of the ties laid, and a part of the iron put down, when the famous crash of that period prevented its completion. It has now been resumed, after more than twenty years of abandonment, under quite different auspices. At first, it was designed merely as a coal feeder of the Lehigh Canal. Now it has a railroad connection at each end, with the East and West, and constitutes a finishing link in a series of railways a thousand miles long between the seaboard and the Mississippi.

Our party left New-York from Pier No. 2, North River, at noon of Tuesday, in the steamboat of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

At Elizabethport we took the cars of that road and proceeded through a highly-cultivated agricultural country to Easton. The natural scenery and the villages in this part of New-Jersey are very fine. Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville, New-Hampton, Phillipsburgh, are delightful towns. At New-Hampton, sixteen miles from Easton, the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad diverges northwesterly to penetrate the Scranton coal fields, and form a connection at its other terminus with the New-York and Erie at Great Bend. Reaching Easton, on the west bank of the Delaware, a town noticeable for its large workshops and its strikingly romantic site, we took the cars on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. I may say here that the Lehigh Canal enters the Delaware at Easton from the West, and the Morris Canal from the East. The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal also starts there, and passes down on the right bank of that river to Bristol. All these canals and railroads find their chief employment in the transportation of coal.

We met a single train on the Lehigh Road comprising 117 loaded cars. Its length exceeded a quarter of a mile, and its freight amounted to 600 tons. On one side of the Lehigh River is a Canal, and on the other a Railroad—both busily employed in carrying coal to New-York, Philadelphia and a multitude of smaller places on the seaboard. To speak of the greatness of the coal interest were now the merest common-place. But its rapid increase, constantly demanding new facilities of transportation, is not so well understood.

The trip up the Lehigh Valley to Mauch Chunk is one of the most agreeable which can be taken by traveller or tourist. From New-York the distance to that celebrated coal town, with name equally difficult to pronounce and to forget, is only 121 miles. There the Lehigh Valley Railroad terminates; but the Beaver Meadow Road immediately succeeds, as a direct communication, running 26 miles further into a coal field still higher up country than Mauch Chunk, but forming no connection with any other Railroad.

It is from a point (Weatherly) in this Beaver Meadow Road, as I have already stated, that the Quakake starts. From its other terminus in the Catamissa road, six miles from Tamaqua, another short Railroad is commenced into what is styled the Mahonoy Coal Basin. Ground was broken for this road on Wednesday, by the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, in presence of the Quakake Excursion Company. Of this road, Mr. JOHN TUCKER, an energetic man, is President, and Mr. OSHAM, Chief Engineer. When finished, as it soon will be, it will add materially to the coal facilities of New-York, as well as to the business of all the intervening railroads

It is only necessary that the route to the west above indicated, should be completed in all its parts, as it soon will be, to attract a large portion, possibly the lion's share, of the through travel; for it needs no argument to show that a route which shortens the railway distance between New-York and Chicago a hundred miles, must be popular.

A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Telegraph Celebration—Amos Kendall—Return of Secretaries Toucey and Cass—Douglas' Ottawa Speech—Colonel Forney, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

The people of Washington are not inclined to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Telegraph by bonfires, illuminations and the firing of gunpowder. Indeed, they do not rejoice over the event at all, so far as I can discover. Possibly they agree with the one idead H. C. CAREY, in thinking that the submarine cable will strengthen the Free-traders and strike a deadly blow at the Protectionists.

Your readers may remember that just previous to the close of the last session of Congress a good deal of noise was made by certain parties here respecting the Atlantic Telegraph Company and its charter privileges. An attempt was made to get Congress to undo the work of the previous one and repeal the bill which had been passed. The prime mover against the Company was the Hon. AMOS KENDALL, now an old man, but as active and vigilant as ever. He is a large owner in the Morse Telegraph lines throughout the country, especially the one between New-York and Washington. For some reason, Mr. KENDALL from the outset has violently opposed the Atlantic Company, and he has much influence in Washington and over its journalism. This is possibly an additional reason why the dignified Board of Aldermen and the gentlemen of the Common Council refuse to unite with you and other cities of England and America to-morrow in a grand celebration.

Secretary TOUCEY is again riding through our streets in his plain one-horse vehicle, looking much the better for his Northern trip. When he went away he was apparently in wretched health—at any rate, as thin as a dried herring; but his reception by the people of the dock-yards, the armories, and Col. COLT'S workmen, has cheered the dignified Secretary, and he returns to his round of duties with a lighter heart.

General CASS, too, is among us again. His return shows how much vigor there is left in the old gentleman's constitution yet. He came into New-York last week by the Stonington boat, which came in too late for the Washington train on account of a dense fog, The General waited patiently till night, and traveled till morning, reaching here long after sunrise of the next day, in spite of the ill-health the letter-writers give him the credit for enjoying.

It is reported that the kindly allusion of Mr. DOUGLAS to the President in his Ottawa speech has had a visible effect in high quarters. It is used by those members of the Cabinet who are desirous of healing the quarrel in the ranks of the Democracy to show that at heart Mr. DOUGLAS is all right, and needs but the manifestation of kindness from the President to return to his ancient friendship for Mr. BUCHANAN, and his old place in the party. While there are various indications of this sort in the case of Mr. DOUGLAS, there are more of the opposite nature in that of Col. FORNEY. He is looked upon by the faithful here as lost to the Democracy beyond redemption. The only question is one of time. How *long* will it take the Colonel to become a Republican?

Our Washington absentees are returning from the Northern watering-places—among others, Dr. BAILEY, of the *National Era*, and family, who have been summering at Carlisle Springs, Penn. The weather is cool and pleasant, and we have refreshing showers.

VYR.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENT.

The New Artillery School—Its Purposes and Prospects—Shall the Army be Efficient?—Additional Legislation Required—Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Secretary Floyd.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Perhaps the most important step ever taken towards perfecting the efficiency of our Army, seems to have almost entirely escaped public notice. I refer to the School for Artillery Practice, lately established at this post.

On the 18th of May last, the War Department issued General Orders, No. 5, directing that "there shall be established at Fort Monroe, for the theoretical and practical instruction of Artillery, a school, to be termed 'The Artillery School;'" and the regulations adopted constitute the Assistant Field-officer, and the Captains of Artillery, on duty, together with the Commander of the Fort Monroe Arsenal, the "Staff" of the School.

The commandant of the post (Col. HARVEY BROWN) took immediate steps to put the School into successful operation, and now the infant is fairly upon its feet. In 1827, an artillery school was commenced at this point, as an experiment, which soon proved a failure. No record of its proceedings, I understand, can be found, and the present school is, therefore, left to blaze it own way as the pioneer in Artillery science.

In Europe, the artillery is the strong arm of the military service, and the corps is regarded as a *scientific* one, equal in every respect to the engineers. Major DELAFIELD, one of the officers sent to the seat of war, in Europe, in 1855 and 1856, declares his inability to draw the exact line of distinction between the artillery and the engineers of the French army. The former are drilled and practiced in the science of artillery, until they arrive at a great state of perfection, and they have charge of all heavy ordnance and other pieces properly belonging to the artillery arms of the service.

In our army a very different practice has, singularly enough, grown up; and while the artillery *science* has been overslaughed, the four regiments of artillery, belonging to the army, have been kept in infantry service. The theoretical knowledge of their profession, acquired by the artillery officers during their cadetship at West Point, was almost entirely lost for the want of practice, and their corps had ceased to be regarded as a "scientific" corps of the army. Not only the engineer and ordnance corps, but even the cavalry were placed above them, while in other countries the engineers and artillery officers are associated in all their studies, and are separated only a few weeks prior to graduation.

Such was the painful condition of the artillery arm of our military organization when Secretary DAVIS dismounted several artillery companies, and ordered them to this post to practice gunnery. It was, however, left to the enterprise of Secretary FLOYD to meet the wants of the service in the establishment of a regular school, which now bids fair to remedy the evils spoken of, and meet the warmest anticipations of its friends. The artillery officers here are enthusiastic in their efforts to promote the interests of the school, and secure its efficiency.

Several members of the "staff" are gentlemen eminent in science and of great experience, who have taken an enlarged view of the purposes of the new school. Drawing, mathematics, engineering as connected with artillery, practical gunnery, military pyrotechny and the construction of artillery carriages implements and other artillery equipages, are among the things taught both theoretically and practically. Also, "the organization, proportion and arrangement of the artillery of an army for sieges, defences, campaigns and battles." During one month in the year the troops are in camp, when instruction is confined to camp duties, field fortifications and surveying.

But to establish the Artillery School upon a permanent basis additional legislation is required. Secretary FLOYD, being the father of the institution, will no doubt nurture it properly during his administration, but his successor would possess the power to abolish the order and wipe the school out of existence. This temporary character of the Artillery School must cripple its efficiency, and Congress should recognize at once its existence by positive enactment, and put it on a footing, so far as permanency is concerned, with the schools at West Point and Annapolis. Then would men of science take a pleasure in devoting themselves to its interests.

Cadets graduating at West Point, and being assigned to the artillery corps, will be required to repair to this post and enter the school of practice for two years. Each company of Artillery will also be required to pass two years in this school—eight companies being the number provided for at one time. In time of war, when the troops will be needed in the field, the school might be suspended by order of the President of the United States.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Major MCDOWELL, and was this morning received at the Fort with a military salute. A drill of light artillery, and a review, took place. The General and Secretary FLOYD will to-day examine into the condition of the Artillery School, and receive the suggestions of the "Staff" as to alterations and improvements. After the drill the whole party were handsomely entertained by Captain DYER, commander of the Fort Monroe Arsenal. The Secretary returns on Wednesday to Washington; the veteran commander will remain here some days longer.

O. P. Q.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 2.

Before Judge Betts.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

D. S. Collins vs. *The schooner Caroline Casey, her tackle, &c.*—Upon reading and filing a notice of taxation of the Marshal's costs in the above cause, with an affidavit of service upon Dennis McMahon, and Woodman & Riddle, and Beebe, Dean & Donohue, it was ordered that the Clerk pay the United States Marshal his tax bill and costs, amounting to $139 05.

Matthias Plather, libelant, vs. *The steamboat Cinderella, &c. In re the petition of Thomas Guest for payment of surplus.*—The time to file exceptions to the Commissioner's report in this cause having expired, and no exceptions having been filed, on reading and filing the report of George F. Betts, United States Commissioner, due the petitioner as assignee of the mortgagee of the steamboat *Cinderella*, the sum of $1,001 83. On motion of Augustus Cornwall, Esq., proctor for the petitioner, it was ordered that the report be in all things confirmed, and that the petitioner recover in the action against the surplus of remnants of said steamboat the amounts reported due, together with his costs, to be taxed; and on like motion it was further ordered that out of the proceeds of the sale of the said steamboat, her tackle, &c., paid into the registry of the Court, the Clerk of this Court pay to the petitioner or his proctor the amount remaining in Court; and on like motion, &c., it was further ordered that after deducting the taxed costs of the officers of the Court, the Clerk distribute the proceeds in satisfaction of this decree.

The United States vs. *Andrew Lowe.*—Andrew, principal, and Benjamin P. Lunt, surety, were called, and not appearing, on motion of the United States District-Attorney, it was ordered that their recognizance be forfeited and delivered to the District-Attorney for prosecution.

The United States vs. *Wm. Fuller.*—Recognizance of Wm. Fuller, principal, and Wm. B. Townsend and Daniel Berrian, was continued to the September Term.

The United States vs. *Jacob New.*—The recognizance of Jacob New, principal, and Adam Kunkel, surety, was continued to the September Term.

The United States vs. *Adolph New.*—The recognizance of Adolph New, principal, and Adam Kunkel, surety, was continued to the September Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 31.

Before Judge Clerke.

Stephen H. Branch admitted to bail.—The argument on the *habeas corpus* in the case of Stephen H. Branch, convicted and sentenced for libeling the Mayor and others, was heard to-day—the application being to admit him to bail, pending the decision on his appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The affidavits already published, showing that Mr. Branch's health is suffering from confinement, were read. Mr. Ashmead, counsel for Mr. Branch, argued, as a principal ground for granting the application, that the errors set out in the bill of exceptions to the rulings of the Recorder are of so serious and manifest a character, that they make it obvious that the judgment must be reversed. He also read affidavits of Drs. Clingman, Guernsey, and George B. Bouton, who certified as to Mr. Branch's state of health, and that a longer confinement would be injurious to him.

The acting District-Attorney (Mr. JOHN MCKEON) said, in answer, that he was not fully prepared to argue the case, having only received twenty-four hours' notice, but he held that the errors in the Recorder's ruling were not so apparent as Mr. Ashmead supposed, and the Court could not take the question of the health of the party into consideration.

Judge CLERKE said he thought the

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand for all kinds of Meat is very moderate; stocks are ample; prices show no improvement.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, corned ℔ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 50
Lamb, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The changes in this line have not been important. Supplies are fair, and the demand improving. Plover being more freely offered, are lower. Other varieties are steady.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	1 00
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	11	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 00	@	4 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@	87½
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ℔ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Partridge, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25

FISH.

Prices of Spanish Mackerel, Striped Bass, Kingfish, Sheepshead and Blue-fish have declined. Eels are dearer. Other kinds exhibit no noticeable change. The inquiry is generally reviving, especially for shell fish.

Trout, ℔ lb	44	@	62
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Spanish Mackerel, ℔ lb	20	@	—
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Flounders, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams—℔ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters—℔ lb	6	@	—
Crabs—℔ doz	25	@	—
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
King-fish, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Sheepshead, ℔ lb	20	@	—
Blue-fish, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Black-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Herring, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Mussels, ℔ ½ pk	12	@	—
Frogs, ℔ doz	12½	@	62½

VEGETABLES.

The market is well stocked with the leading kinds The demand is moderate; prices have not varied very remarkably.

Potatoes New ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, New ℔ bushel	62½	@	1 00
Potatoes, New, half peck	15	@	18
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	25	@	37
Green Corn, ℔ 100 ears	37	@	62½
Green Corn, ℔ dozen	5	@	10
Turnips, New, Russian, ℔ bushel	62½	@	—
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	62½	@	75
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	6	@	8
Carrots, New, ℔ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, New, ℔ doz bunches	37	@	50
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Onions, ℔ doz strings	75	@	—
Onions ℔ string	6	@	8
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	18	@	25
Green Peppers, ℔ doz	12	@	18
Okra, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Okra, ℔ doz	5	@	6
Cabbage, New, ℔ dozen	37	@	87
Cabbage, New, ℔ head	4	@	9
Tomatoes, ℔ bushel basket	30	@	40
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	3	@	—
Beans, ℔ peck	25	@	37½
Lima Beans, ℔ bushel	62	@	75
Lima Beans, ℔ half peck	12	@	—
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	6	@	9
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	—	@	10
Garlic, ℔ doz	—	@	1 00
Egg Plants, each	6	@	—
Salad ℔ doz. heads	18	@	37
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	4
Squashes, ℔ bushel	31	@	37
Squashes, each	1	@	3
Watermelons, each	6	@	37
Muskmelons, each	1	@	6

FRUIT.

The Domestic fruit trade is pretty active; price have fluctuated slightly. Foreign varieties are less sought after, and are rather heavy.

Peaches, ℔ basket	$1 00	@	4 00
Peaches, ℔ quart	8	@	31
Plums, ℔ quart	10	@	31
Grapes, hot-house ℔ lb	50	@	62½
Blackberries, Lawton, box	—	@	30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ℔ basket	15	@	18
Blackberries, common, ℔ quart	15	@	18
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Apples, new, ℔ half-peck	18	@	50
Pears, new, ℔ basket	1 00	@	6 00
Pears, new, ℔ half peck	12	@	1 25
Oranges, ℔ dozen	62½	@	1 00
Lemons, ℔ box	3 00	@	5 50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12½	@	37½
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	25	@	1 50
Pine Apples, each	3	@	15
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	2 00	@	3 25
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	31	@	50
Figs, ℔ box	50	@	—
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Raisins, Bunch, ℔ box	2 00	@	2 50
Currants, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Eggs are less plenty and are dearer with a fair inquiry for them. Cheese has not varied much.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	18	@	24
Butter, State, ℔ lb	25	@	25
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	26	@	28
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	26	@	—
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	6	@	11
Eggs, seven for	12	@	—
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba ℔ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ bottle	50	@	75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Mangoes, each	3	@	—
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	37	@	75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	25	@	37
Catsup, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos, 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending August 28.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS AND CANAL.

	1858. Week	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	11,743	260,582	141,391
Wheat, bush	404,783	6,428 649	3,051,101
Corn, bush	746,446	5 978,074	6.226.889
Oats, bush	25,905	1,645,691	669,654
Rye, bush	2,848	——	——
Barley, bush	6,258	——	——

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last year.
Flour, bbls	7,711	153 388	77 089
Wheat, bush	151,815	5,767 774	2 398,001
Corn, bush	414.977	4,955 637	5,740,714
Oats, bush	——	1,244,645	185,689
Barley, bush	——	74,306	——

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.
Flour, bbls	141,391	$867,688	260 582	$933 273
Wheat, bush	3 151,101	3,296,035	6.428.649	4,109,532
Corn, bush	6.228.889	4 111 999	5,978,074	3,119,789
Oats, bush	669.654	330,833	1,645.691	491,389

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	Aug. 29, 1857.	Aug. 28, 1858.
Flour, bbls	1,000	5,798
Wheat, Spring, bushels	30.214	415,206
Wheat, Red Winter, bushels	16 307	241,238
Wheat, White Winter, bushels	9 009	32 392
Corn, bushels	98 080	503 605
Oats, bushels	19,114	269,090
Rye, bushels	——	2,200
Barley, bushels	——	9,379

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEP. 3, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	209	$88,797	Lastings	12	$8,351
Carpeting	107	22,843	Braids B	25	4 654
Cloths	39	18,345	Blankets	131	19,080
Worsteds	201	66.539	Hose	30	7,498
Merinos	19	11 449	Woolen Yarn	4	744
De Laines	362	62,592			
Cot. Worsteds	4	135,188	Total	1,618	$527,390
Shawls	184	75,107			

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	7	$3 012	Shawls	21	$5,449
Cloths	6	1.906	Blankets	15	1,605
De Laines	13	3.197	Worsted Yarn	3	732
Col. Worsteds	19	3 519	Total	84	$19,420

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Colored	7	$1 665	Handkerchiefs	7	$1,633
Muslins	13	3,505	Spool	7	748
Laces	10	2,795	Total	44	$10 346

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Ribbons	1	$1.019	Plushes	5	$2 619
Total				6	$3,638

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	123	$70,105	Thread	5	$1,150
Total				128	$21,255

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Suspenders	9	$3,543

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	64	$34,467	Cott'n Worsted	218	$51 918
Carpeting	54	12,322	Shawls	11	5 880
Cloths	1	563	Gloves	26	7,905
Coatings	2	1,182	Braids, B	3	1,514
Worsteds	176	62,951	Blankets	118	17,464
Merinos	3	2,039	Hose	41	7,456
Delaines	41	15,432	Total	758	$221,393

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	83	$19,885	Gloves	1	$192
Colored	18	6.472	Spool	4	823
Emb. Muslins	10	3.444	Velvets	5	1,331
Prints	14	4,011	Hose	20	2,431
Total				155	$38,589

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	16	$3,960	Velvets	4	$3,838
Ribbons	1	894	S. and Worsted	17	9,599
Cravats	1	298	Braids B	2	978
Vestings	1	298	Crapes	1	298
Shawls	1	399	S and Cotton	2	653
Gloves	1	1,072	Sewings	2	1,499
Laces	3	1,120			
Total				52	$34,046

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	86	$21.964	Linen & Cot'n	3	$736
Thread	4	$1,024		——	——
Total				93	$23,724

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	89	$11.221	Kid Gloves	1	$478
Len. Gloves	16	5.525	Corsets	4	934
Embroideries	14	7,960	Oil-cloth	1	105
Ccl., Cuffs, &c.	1	154			
Total				126	$25,477

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n boats.
Ashes, bbls	6	25	——
Flour, bbls	3,457	5,352	1,270
Wheat, bushels	10.000	1,400	375
Corn, bushels	23 210	——	2,900
Rye, bushels	500	——	——
Oats, bushels	1,574	1,470	——
Provisions, pkgs	——	208	248
Whisky, bbls	——	252	——

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $6 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Sales, 60 bbls., chiefly Pots, at this price.

COCOA—Sales, 600 bags Trinidad, for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Rio has been actively sought after to-day, at very firm prices. Sales have been of 5,000 bags ex *Panama*, 4,500 bags ex *Zingarella*, and 1,300 bags (a part of a cargo) ℔ *Tidal Wave*, at prices within a range of from 9¾c.@11c.; also, 530 bags, in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c., ℔ lb., usual terms. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to 250 bags Java, at 14½c.@15c; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13½c., 17 bags Porto Rico, at 11¾c.; and 32 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at strengthening prices. Sales; 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Middling Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day of French goods, Carpetings, &c., were more attractive and generally more successful than the sales of similar goods earlier in the season. Each of the principal sales was numerously attended, and the competition for desirable goods was quite animated. Of the regular Dry Goods trade the *Independent* says: "Trade has assumed a more active character. The market is well supplied by new and desirable French goods, which are well supported in price. There is not quite so ready a disposition to press these goods through the auction-room, and more are sold at private sale than usual. Staple goods are in better supply than the fancy variety. There is a large number of buyers from the interior this week, who, in spite of a national holiday, are making selections. There is a large stock of old styles of goods of last year's still seeking a sale at low prices, and they interfere a little with the sale of new goods. The consumption is moderate, and the purchases made are also moderate individually, being made with unusual caution and reserve. In Woolens and Linens of foreign make there is a large foreign over-importation, which is having effect on prices. In Domestic Goods there is a large business doing, but the supply is large and prices are irregular for all but the best description of goods—cotton as well as woolen. Money is scarce in the West, and this scarcity checks business—old debts being far too numerous. The falling off in the harvest and the low prices of produce affect the consumption greatly. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings are all lower, as well as Prints. De Laines are comparatively firm. In fancy Cassimere the demand is less proportionate to the increased supply, and prices are in favor of buyers. The demand for Shawls is brisk. There continues to be great irregularities in trade, some houses doing a very large and unusual increased business, and others a very limited amount. The trade in Dry Goods seems to be concentrating in fewer hands."

DYEWOODS—Sales 140 tons St. Domingo Logwood at private bargain. Stock, here, Sept. 1, 546 tons Barwood, 194 tons Fustic, 532 tons Logwood and 15 tons Sapan Wood.

DRUGS—800 kegs Psi. Carb Soda changed hands at 5c @ 5 31-100c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour. The supply of standard State Flour is very limited, and for this description prices are somewhat nominal. Rejected brands attract more attention at rather firmer rates. Medium and extra qualities are sparingly inquired for and are heavy. Sales 12,600 bbls.

Rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 90	@	$4 85
Standard Superfine State	5 00	@	— —
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 50	@	5 65
Superfine Western	4 95	@	5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@	7 00
Extra Ohio	5 65	@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	8 25

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 75 @ $6 75 for low to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in less request at former rates; sales 1,350 bbls., at $4 75@$5 35 for rejected brands, $5 40@$5 70 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 75@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 35@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, especially by speculators, at somewhat firmer prices; sales have been reported last evening and to-day of 97,800 bushels, including good white Michigan, old and new, at $1 25@$1 30, the former rate for Wheat in store; fair to good red Western (Winter) at $1 20@$1 22; unsound and Interior Milwaukee at $1@$1 03, the latter rate for 10,000 bushels, in store; poor to very good white Southern at $1 25@$1 46; and inferior to prime red Southern at $1 15@$1 30, ℔ bush. Corn has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels at 70c.@73c. for unsound mixed Western, (some of which kind was also said to have been sold as low as 69c.); 75c.@76c and, for small lots, 77c.@78c. for fair to good sound mixed Western; 80c. for mixed Southern, and 82c.@89c. for poor to choice white Southern, ℔ bushel. Yellow is entirely nominal. Rye is in demand at strengthening prices; sales 6,700 bushels at 73c @76c. ℔ bush. Oats are dull and heavy, including Western, 52c @ 54c.; State, 48c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 32c.@44c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been less extensive to-day, but prices have been sustained.

HONEY—18 tcs. Cuba changed hands at 65c. ℔ gallon, four months' credit.

HOPS—Sales have been reported since our last of 200 bales last year's crop on terms not ascertained, and 100 bales this year's crop, deliverable next month, at 16c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. 10 hhds. Cuba were purchased at 31c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in better request at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 4,650 bbls. Common Resin at $1 70@$1 75, chiefly $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs., and 1,400 bbls. other kinds at $2 75 @$4 No. 1, and $4 50@$5 25 for White and Pale ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been slightly dealt in at 46c, cash ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75 for Mess, the latter rate for extra; $17 25@$17 50 for new Mess; $19@$19 25 for Clear; $16 90 for thin Mess, and $15 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 8¾c @8¾c for Hams, and 6¾c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at previous figures. Lard is salable and advancing; 1,150 tierces and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c. @11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb. A portion of this amount was bought for shipment. Beef continues in moderate demand, and is firm; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@ $15 50 for extra do., $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 2½c.@7½c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots tcs., at $3 a $3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good at full and buoyant prices; sales 875 hhds. Cuba at 7c @8¾c.; and 185 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8 90 100c.; also, 1,000 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@9c. ℔ lb, usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales of 50,000 lbs. Prime have been reported since our last at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request and prices of domestic rule very firm; sales since Tuesday last: 83 hhds Kentucky at 8c @12¾c.; 62 bales Havana at 35c. @42c.; 200 bales Cuba on private terms: 702 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@18c.; also, at auction, 185 cases new crop, Connecticut, average 13c; and at auction, 400 cases old crop, Connecticut, average 9c. ℔ lb

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 300 bales Cotton, (compressed,) at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 50 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 500 boxes Cheese, per steamer, at 30s.; and 400 bbls. Resin, with 75 tons Wood, on private terms. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, in shippers' bags, at 5d ℔ bushel. For Rotterdam, 30 bbls. Ashes at 25s., and 300 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 3¾c. ℔ gallon. A vessel for Aspinwall, with Coal, $5 50 ℔ ton.

AN ABSCONDING SLAVE RETURNED TO HIS MASTER.—The Mobile *Mercury*, of the 26th ult., says: "The bark *J. L. Davis*, of Boston, Captain FAIRCHILD, which sailed from this port on Sunday last, returned into the bay on Tuesday morning. The cause of the return was that, after getting into the middle of the Gulf, Captain FAIRCHILD discovered that there was one person on board not called for by his ship's papers. A negro man, belonging to Mrs. JONES, of this city, was found snugly stowed away by one of the crew of the ship, and the only proper course to pursue by an honest man, as Captain FAIRCHILD knew, was to 'bout ship and return with the absconding negro. He did so, and on Tuesday morning transferred the fellow to a pilot boat, and then made sail for his port of destination, New-York.

Mr. Carlile has been residing with his relatives at Dumfries and at Cummertrees, for the last six weeks, and seems to be in vigorous health. The first two volumes of his work on *Frederick the Great* are ready for publication, and will be given to the world at the beginning of the book season in September next.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
The
LAST FLICKER
BEFORE WE GO OUT.
FINAL ELECTRIC EFFORT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR. BROUGHAM,
who will be haloed on this occasion by a perfect
NIMBUS OF TALENT.
Imagine the Coruscation
THIS EVENING, (Saturday.) Sept. 4.
Bulwer Lytton's satisfactory and suggestive comedy of
MONEY,
distributed with the following
CURRENT CHANGE,
in which there can be no discount:
Evelyn.....Mr. John Dyott
(who has kindly volunteered)
Graves (on this occasion).....Mr. Blake
Mr. Stout.....Mr. Brougham
Sir John Vesey (for this occasion).....Mr. Partridge
Sir Frederick Bland (for this occasion) Mr. Davenport.
Clara Douglas (first time).....Miss Jane Coombs
Eugenia Vesey.....Miss Ingersoll
Lady Franklin.....Mrs John Brougham
(her first appearance since her long and severe indisposition.)
MONDAY, Sept. 6,
REHEARSAL OF JESSIE BROWN.
To enable the Management to produce with unprecedented splendor and perfection of detail this drama, there will be
NO PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY,
that night being devoted to dress rehearsals.
The management begs to announce the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear for the first time at Niblo's Garden, in these entertainments so suited to the character and reputation of this establishment on
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,
JESSIE BROWN,
with entirely new scenery and splendid appointments,
A new drama, with great effects, written by
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
is in rehearsal; and during Miss Robertson's engagement this eminent dramatist will appear in his celebrated impersonations.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager.....Mr. N. B. Clarke
Dress Circle and Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes and Orchestra, 50 cents; Balcony Boxes, $5.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½, precisely.
GRAND REOPENING.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 4, 1858,
MADAME PONISI,
From the Broadway Theatres, universally considered the finest actress on the stage.
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE,
YANKEE LOCKE, Mrs. W. G JONES,
Mr. E BLANCHARD.
AZIM AL BARMEKI.
Will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, music, properties, costumes, &c
Azim Al Barmeki } Mr. G. C. Boniface
The Mountain Chief }
The Khorassan Prince.....
Zelica, the blighted Lilly of Khorassan.....Mme Ponisi
Nisha, a Circassian Slave.....Mrs. W. G. Jones
Irish Eccentricities called PADLY'S WEDDING.
Introducing his original Irish Song.....Billy O'Neil
NICK WHIFFLES.
Abram Hamet, the Quaker } Mr. G. C. Boniface
The Mysterious Slayer }
Caleb Iverson.....
Nick Whiffles, the Trapper.....Yankee Locke
Sylveen Vander.....Mrs. W. G. Jones
BRIAN O'LINN.
Brian O'Linn.....Billy O'Neil
Shelah McCabe.....Miss Agnes Clare

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the Union, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch of singular beauty and wonderful height and breadth, has been constructed, exhibiting a well painted
APOLLEOSE OF SHAKESPEARE AND THE MUSES.
Mr. Collins the great Irish comedian and vocalist, received with enthusiasm and honored with triple encores and loud calls before the curtain.
This evening, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1858
THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE; or, THE IRISH SETTLER.
Captain O'Rourke.....Mr. Collins
Baron Beaupre, Mr M. Smith | Count Jeliverre, Mr. Briggs
THE WRONG PASSENGER;
OR, THE SCENES OF THE COTTON MARKET.
in which Mr. Collins will play the principal character, and in the course of the evening sing some of his most popular songs.
MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.
Messrs. Moore, Dunham and MacRae; Mesdames Miller, Seymour and Dunn
Monday—THE IRISH FORTUNE-HUNTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
THE ADVOCATE
Mons. du Vernet.....Mr. Couldock
Mons. Dupres.....Mr. Barnett
Felix.....Mr. Sothern
Mme. La Rose.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the new fairy extravaganza
LOVE AND LIGHTNING,
Prince Botherum.....Mr. Jefferson
Sunshine.....Miss Keene
Coral.....Mlle. Lamoureux
GRAND PAS DE NAIAD
by Mlle Lamoureux and Corps de Ballet.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, Sept 4, 1858.
FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house
FIFTY CENTS.
NO SECURED SEATS.
LAST TIME,
SONNAMBULA.
Signor PEPITA GASSIER
As AMINA.
Doors open at 1 o'clock, P. M. Opera to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.
To be succeeded by
PO-GO, OR THE INTELLIGENT APE.
After which the musical Extravaganza of the
BRONZE HORSE.
BRIAN O'LINN.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
SIGNOR BLITZ, the World-renowned VENTRILOQUIST and MAGICIAN, and his 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, EVERY EVENING—Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3. Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Goods will be received and located on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 7. Entrance on 40th-st. Exhibitors are requested to send their articles without delay
F. W. GEISSENHAIMER, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Bro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The *DAILY TIMES* is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. Brougham—MONEY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LOVE AND LIGHTNING—THE ADVOCATE—PAS DE 3 AIAD.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE—THE WRONG PASSENGER—MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Reopening Night—ASIM AL BARMEKI—NICK WHIFFLES—BRIAN O'LINN.

BOWERY THEATRE—BLEAK HILLS OF ESIN—PONGO—BRIAN O'LINN—BRONZE HORSE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT—FIREWORKS, &C.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SIGNOR BLITZ—MAGIC—VENTRILOQUISM.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Sept. 4
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The entire destruction of the Quarantine buildings, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was announced in the TIMES yesterday. The conflagration swept away not only the Hospitals but all the residences of the physicians and of the laborers employed at Quarantine. It was rumored, yesterday, that the mob intended to set fire to the private dwellings in the infected district. A force of one hundred Metropolitan Policemen, and a six-pounder were dispatched to Quarantine by order of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday. They reached the scene a little after six o'clock. Up to a late hour this morning no conflagration had taken place at Tompkinsville.

We have received news one week later from Utah, the latest date being August. 7. The Territorial election had taken place, without disturbance, although, for the first time in the history of the Territory, votes were cast in opposition to the nominees of the Mormon Church. It was to be expected that the Mormons would carry the day, but the result shows that a considerable number of Gentile votes were cast. The Mormon leaders ordered the Saints up to the polls in a body, and the aggregate vote greatly exceeded that of any previous year. Among the Representatives elected were JOHN TAYLOR, formerly Editor of *The Mormon*, in this city, ORSON HYDE and SAMUEL W. RICHARDS. The highest number of votes was cast for Mr. TAYLOR, who received 1,053; the highest number for a Gentile candidate was 37. The election is to be contested, on the ground of illegality. Our correspondent writes that a printing establishment is on its way to the Territory, for the purpose of establishing a large Anti-Mormon newspaper in Salt Lake City. We have reports of the movements of the Army of Utah. The Sixth Infantry, Col. ANDREWS, had arrived at Fort Bridger, and was to proceed immediately to Fort Walla-Walla. Lt. Col. CANBY was ordered to relieve Col. HOFFMAN in the command of the post at Bridger.

The Democrats of Michigan held their State Convention on Thursday, for the nomination of candidates for State officers. CHARLES E. STUART, of Kalamazoo County, was nominated for Governor; GEORGE C. MONROE, of Hillsdale, for Lieutenant-Governor; and J. P. KING, of Mackinac, for Secretary of State. The resolutions passed express confidence in the Administration of President BUCHANAN; declare adherence to the Cincinnati Platform, and congratulate the country on the settlement of the search and seizure question.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans and Havana, we have dates from the latter place to the 30th ult. There is no intelligence of interest.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, writing from Vera Cruz, Aug. 4, furnishes some interesting notes of a late visit to the Capital of Mexico. The absence of American traders from the city; the discussion of American intervention; the progress of the Vera Cruz Railroad, are among his leading topics.

The Rev. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS, whose identity with LOUIS XVII, the "lost Dauphin" of France, was strongly urged some years since by the Rev. Mr. HANSON, of this city, died at Hogansville, on the St. Regis Reservation, in this State, on the 28th ult. He died in great poverty.

The corner-stone of the People's College was laid at Havana, in this State, yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. Eight or ten thousand people were present. The Rev. MARK HOPKINS, of Williams College, delivered the principal address.

A destructive fire occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Bowery and Division-street, involving a loss of about $70,000 worth of property. The fire originated in the second story of No. 13 Bowery, occupied by Mr. C. S. HINES as a tinware manufactory, and communicated to the buildings adjoining on each side, and to Nos. 12 and 14 Division-street, in the rear. About two-thirds of the loss is covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CAROLINE VAN DUSER, a woman who formerly lived in Troy, was yesterday arrested in this City and taken to Troy to be tried on a charge of having three years ago murdered the infant child of Mrs. JANE HOWARD, who lived in the same house with herself. Jealousy is alleged to have been the cause of the murder.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH, recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for libeling the Mayor and others, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $2,000, which he readily gave, and was released, pending the decision on his appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term.

The Common Council of Jersey City entertained Capt. HUDSON and other officers of the *Niagara* at a great banquet yesterday in the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. Speeches were made by Captain HUDSON, Purser ELDRIDGE, PETER COOPER, and others.

Cotton was in fair demand, and was very firm, yesterday. Flour was moderately active, within our range. A brisk business was transacted in Wheat, at somewhat firmer prices. Corn and Rye were in request. Pork continued active at advancing rates. Rio Coffee was purchased to the extent of 11,330 bags, within range of from 9¼c @ 11¼c. ₱ lb. Sugars were in good demand, at full quotations. Resin was brisker, and common was dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

EX-GOVERNOR HUNT.—The Lockport *Courier* contains a statement, doubtless authoritative, respecting Governor HUNT's political position. That gentleman, since his retirement from the office of Governor, has lived in retirement; not without such interest in public affairs as an intelligent citizen must almost necessarily feel, but yet in complete abstinence from political action. It has been well understood by his personal friends that he did not choose to connect himself with either of the new parties which have sprung up of late. He has not been a Republican or an American. His preferences have been constantly for the doctrines of the old National Whig Party, of which he was so long an eminent leader. Not only has this, his unchanged position, been known to his friends, but to the public at large. Yet both Republican and American organs have at times claimed him as a member of their respective organizations. This claim certainly implied anything rather than disrespect, and was perhaps a natural one to be made, for Governor HUNT is understood to sympathise in a considerable degree with both these parties, though not to the full extent with either.

Quite recently some Republican journals having spoken of him in terms implying a change in his political relations. In view of the approaching election, it would seem that a contradiction was made necessary. The article from the Lockport paper is, therefore, timely and requisite, although it contains nothing new.

The Mexican Question.

The reader who was at the pains to peruse and digest the letters from the City of Mexico, published in yesterday's paper, will have the material of profitable reflection. A more desolate story could hardly be told. It reads like one of the later chapters in the history of the Lower Empire. The utter loss of governing power; the petty and malicious squabbling of factions, none of them with the public good at heart; the decay of national self-respect, of religious faith, of social justice, of individual right; the ineffectual energy of the church as a political power; the extinction of the Press; the revolutionary condition of every State of the confederacy; the prostration of industry; the suspension of commerce; capital persecuted and banished; labor enlisted in the business of destruction rather than of production: all these are characteristics of a State in the final stages of decrepitude, preluding early dissolution. The name "Turkish Empire" is but a conventional expression for a state of violent local disease, demanding excision, in a vital part of the Old World. The "Republic of Mexico" is the expression of similar topical decomposition, proceeding at a violent speed near the heart of the New. In the more rapid movement of things in this hemisphere, it is probable the latter case will reach its climax before the former. So obvious, in fact, has this result become, that even among the Mexicans themselves, ill-instructed, illiberal, and *étourdis* as they are, the conviction that the people can only be saved by the transfer of the governing faculty to some external power, is almost universal, men differing only, as our excellent correspondent informs us, as to the propriety of invoking a European or the American Government to execute the extraordinary trust.

The code of international law is so modern a compilation, that it fails in providing for a vast number of contingencies profoundly affecting the fate of nations. Such cases as those of Turkey and Mexico are without provision. Metaphors are not arguments, nor analogies conclusions; but yet in the lack of written law, we can do no better than apply metaphor and analogy to those emergent questions, ascertaining their solution by the light of common sense. The rule of individual independence concedes liberty, only restricted by the possession of similar liberty on the part of others. Mr. Richard à Stiles is entitled to every possible exercise of personal volition, so long as his indulgence does not trespass upon the rights of safety or happiness belonging with equal title to his neighbor, Mr. John à Nokes. The principle is axiomatic, and solves every difficulty in social life. It applies, with the same validity, to the social life of nations. So long as a State retains the power of self government, and uses it, however abusively, without interfering with the security or well-being of its neighbors, it is evidently reserved from all interference of foreign Powers. The conduct of the English and French Governments toward that of Venezuela is in violation of this patent principle. But when a State, by the history of three centuries, manifests its inaptitude for self-government; toying with the solemn mission of sovereignty as a petty gamester with his petty stake; using its powers for factious purposes, and never continuously for the public welfare; failing to preserve order upon the frontiers of its neighbors; failing to protect the foreign capital and foreign industry and commerce which it has bort rowed, or invited thither; failing to protec the lives of the citizens of commercial and allied nations—in short, abusing those best gifts of Providence, a fair and productive land and matchless climate, so that the agriculturist and laborer are driven forth, and the population impoverished, and the whole expanse converted into a social, moral and industrial wilderness, in which the worst passions of humanity alone find employment, and the rights of neighboring peoples suffer indistinguishably with the rest: in such a morbid condition of affairs, some equitable intervention is imperatively demanded, and must be exhibited. It is an abuse of language to talk of national freedom with a nation so debased and a freedom so misused. The automatic power of government, by unanimous admission, and by historical proof, belongs to none of the multitudinous factions which convulse Mexico. But the welfare of mankind requires that no nation in a state of incurable anarchy shall be permitted to exist in the midst of well-ordered States; and common sense, and the analogies of individual action, which we have cited, alike dictate the interposition of the last for the good of the other, and for the common good. The time is approaching when this duty will be incumbent upon some external Power, and geography has designated the United States to be eminently that Power.

Is approaching—Has it not rather arrived? No illusion could be more deceptive than that better things are to be hoped from the Constitutionalists, granting they expel the Zuloagists, than from their opponents. The antecedents of the individual leaders—of VIDAURRI, JUAREZ, DEGOLLADO, ZUAZUA, ALVAREZ—furnish no safe ground of anticipation. They are adventurers, not statesmen; captains of free-companions, not soldiers, who go into politics with the strong hand, for pay and plunder. All the recognized traits of Mexican character argue against their success. But with the clergy, owners of half the material resources of the State, hostile to the new Government; with commercial, and mining, and monetary capital all interested to hasten the substitution of a foreign for the domestic control of affairs; with a population reduced to a penury forbidding reliance upon taxation; with the customs revenues pledged to British creditors—how is the Government to be sustained and administered? Evidently, the only resource at the command of a constitutional Government is the Church property, the confiscation of which is a measure of questionable expediency, and the relief from which can only be momentary. The time for intervention has apparently come already. To postpone it may be to adopt a policy as misjudged as that of the watchers at the bedside of a lunatic, who shall only interfere to prevent self-laceration and self-destruction, when all the recuperative energies of the patient are wholly exhausted.

BRANCH-ING OUT.—Yesterday Mr. Justice CLERKE admitted STEPHEN H. BRANCH to bail on *habeas corpus*, pending his appeal to the General Term for a Writ of Error. At the close of the arguments the Judge expressed his belief that the Recorder erred in charging the jury, and that the Court at General Term would decide the application for a Writ of Error in BRANCH'S favor. Bail was fixed at $2,000.

The Staten Island Incendiaries.

We give another chapter, or rather a series of chapters, this morning, containing more of the fearful riots at Staten Island, and the total destruction of the public property and hospitals at the Quarantine grounds, by the demented people of Richmond County. They appear to have things their own way down there, and their way is too diabolical and inhuman to be properly characterized by any epithet in our language. The public authorities having made no attempt to arrest the perpetrators of the outrages of Wednesday night, and the Police having carefully kept clear of the Island, lest their presence might be disagreeable to the mob, they took heart and called a public meeting, at which they passed resolutions approving of what had been done, and resolved to celebrate the event; they also made arrangements for completing the work of destruction, and accordingly proceeded, as soon as the shades of night prevailed, to consummate their outrages. All the sheds, barracks and shanties which had escaped destruction the night before were then set fire to and totally destroyed, so that not a shelter of any kind was left for the poor wretches who had been ruthlessly dragged from their beds and exposed to the rigors of the weather, the fiery heat of the sun during the day, and the rain at night. The sickening and astounding details of this unparalleled series of outrages will be found reported at full length in our columns. They require no comment.

Nothing that we could utter would increase the feelings of indignation which must rise in the breast of every man who reads the plain statements of what has occurred. Rumors have come up to us that it is the intention of the rioters to murder the Health Officer and set fire to all the ships in Quarantine, and wild and improbable as these reports may appear, after what has occurred it is not at all unlikely that they will be verified before night. In the meanwhile the Governor of the State is looking on while all these outrages are being perpetrated in the quietest manner conceivable. The property of the State is destroyed and no attempt is made to arrest the incendiaries; the militia is not ordered out, and no reward is offered for the apprehension of the well-known ringleaders and instigators of the mob. Last year when a section of the City was in the hands of an infuriated mob, the Governor was quietly hobnobbing with the Mayor; and now while a gang of desperadoes are burning the public property and letting loose the inmates of the Quarantine hospitals to carry pestilence and desolation into our suburbs and streets, the Governor, the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police are dining together, drinking toasts and making merry, as though nothing had happened. Looking upon this destruction of the Quarantine in all its relations, the fiendish conduct of the Staten Island mob, and the culpable indifference and supineness of our public authorities, it presents one of the strangest and most disheartening episodes in our history. It is difficult to realize that the occurrences of the last two days are actual facts that have taken place within the borders of this State, where there has up to this time been always a show of respect for public authority on the part of the people, and at least an appearance of a desire to preserve public order on the part of the constituted authorities.

A Jolly Monopoly.

There has been a good deal of excitement lately in Boston, and further Down East, arising from a disputed case of champagne. That volatile liquid seems to have gone to the heads of the disputants, and produced effects rather lamentable than unusual with those that meddle with it. This is the more to be regretted, as it grew out of the system adopted in the Bay State for the utter extinction of all vinous exhilarations. Our readers know, perhaps, that by the Liquor law of that State, all sales whatever are strictly prohibited, excepting under the conditions prescribed by the statute. And they are these: Taking into consideration the often infirmities of the citizen, and that alcoholic stimulants are frequently ordered in cases of illness by the physicians, or the patients, in order to provide for this distress, the Collective Wisdom of Massachusetts ordained that there should be an agent appointed by the constituted authorities of every town to sell the good creature within its jurisdiction, and that they might have a lawful way of coming by their supplies, a grand central agent was appointed, who was to dispense liquor "that was both sound and clear" to them, and to them only. Now, it is a painful fact in the statistics of disease that complaints demanding this particular remedy to medicine them to their cure are alarmingly numerous, and the demand for the medicament proportionably great in that region. So much so, that the Massachusetts Liquor Agency is said to be one of the most lucrative offices in the United States, and that a couple of years enjoyment of the same is enough to enable the fortunate holder to retire with a competent estate.

The present lucky official is Mr. GEORGE P. BURNHAM, a gentleman who distinguished himself by patriotic exertions, a few years ago, to improve the breed of poultry and his own circumstances at the same time, and still more by publishing an ingenious confession of all his doings in that good work, the candor of which would have done no discredit to Mr. BARNUM himself. It seems that the Massachusetts Liquor Agent, though forbidden to sell his wares to any other citizen than those invested with the dignity of town agents, is under no such restriction as to the inhabitants of other States. This must considerably enlarge the sphere of his usefulness and of his commissions. Among other lesser stars that repaired to this central source to draw lights in their golden urns was the agent of the city of Augusta, who thought the necessities of the capital of Maine would require the possible exhibition of a dozen half-bottles of champagne. We will not affirm that it was not a basket, which, we believe, as we have no personal knowledge on the subject, contains two dozen of pints of that most frisky and fugitive of fluids. But, whether the less or the more, it was certainly a very moderate preparation for the possible morbific developments of the metropolis of a sovereign State, and the lieges were surely entitled to have it good. And here arose the mighty dispute. That it was not good seems to be conceded on both sides, but the question was whether the Augustan Agent wanted it good. He saith he did. The respondent in Boston takes issue with him on the point, and maintaineth that he only wanted it *cheap*.

We have given the best faculties of our mind to the resolution of this knotty entanglement, and we are compelled to say—painful as it must be to suppose that one intrusted by the capital of the Sunrise State with the purchase of its liquors should be willing to drench it, even in homœopathic doses, with bad champagne—that the weight of testimony is on the side of the pathologist of "the hen fever." For, besides his own assertion and certain documentary evidence, he has all the intrinsic probabilities in his favor, inasmuch as he is paid by commissions, and it is not to be supposed that he would deplete his perquisites by furnishing an article on which they would be less than on a better one. And the asseverations of the Boston Agent are invigorated by the probability, derived from the veracious unreserve of the contribution to literature to which we have referred, that, had his transaction with the Augusta Purveyor been marked with any eminent ingenuity of design or skill of execution, he would not have been slow to claim the glory and describe the beauty of the invention. Still, we must do the Augusta Agent the justice to say that he is very resolute on his side, and has a large quantity of testimony to show that he did not wish to dishonor the city whose chief butler he is, by the imputation that it regarded cheapness rather than soundness as the crowning virtue of its cellar.

It need not be said that politics entered into this discussion, and that it was carried on as an attack on Governor BANKS, who appointed Mr. BURNHAM, and on the Republican Party, who elected Governor BANKS. But this, of course, is entirely apart from the merits of this election in particular, or of the general one as to whether this is the best way of dispensing alcoholic stimulants among the lieges. From casual observation, when we have happened to be in Boston, since the passage of the Liquor Law, we should infer that there is no more practical enforcement of it there than there is in this City, and, of course, it cannot be very difficult for any one bibulously inclined to get a supply of the liquor that he loves, from whatever vintner he prefers. That the Agent is exposed to sundry and divers temptations to swell the profits of his office, is plain enough to any one moderately acquainted with the human nature of which there is so much in man. We cannot recommend the establishment of such an Agency in this State; but should one be thought best for the interests of virtue, we would say that we shall be most willing to undergo the toils and responsibilities of the office, and that we shall regard a couple of years' exercise of it a moderate recompense for the various and valuable services we have rendered the Empire State.

THE HON. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.—A correspondent of this paper having recently mentioned Mr. WADSWORTH in connection with the office of Governor, in such way as to imply a probability that he might be induced to accept the nomination of the Republican Convention, that gentleman publishes a card in this morning's TIMES peremptorily declining such use of his name. It will be seen that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate.

☞ As soon as the exigences of space will admit, we shall lay before the readers of the TIMES a full and highly interesting report of the banquet at Paris, in honor of Professor S. F. B. MORSE. The occasion elicited able and eloquent addresses from Messrs. J Y. MASON, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, HAMILTON FISH, J. S. THAYER, and other distinguished Americans in Paris, including the able Professor himself.

Academy of Music.

VERDI'S opera of "Rigoletto" was revived here last night, for the purpose of introducing Mr. MAZETZEK'S new tenor, Signor STEFFANI, to our public. The opera is, perhaps, one of the least attractive of the *maestro's* numerous works, although one of the most exigent. To be interpreted with anything like effect, it demands a first-rate quartette of singers, with a supplemental basso. Mr. MARETZEK introduced the opera to our public—has he not introduced every other new work?—and, under his auspices, we have enjoyed its best representations. The *caste* last night was, on the whole, the best we have ever had, although in the orchestral department there was an apparent weakness, which could not be traced, we fancy, to the conductor, Signor TORRIANI. The orchestra is, we are disposed to think, much too weak in stringed instruments, especially for VERDI'S operas, where the brass is apt to overlay everything else.

The *debut* of the tenor was the most complete success we have ever witnessed. To a good stage presence and much ease of manner, Signor STEFFANI brings the *desideratum* of a perfectly magnificent voice. We have had no such singer of late years. Not only is his voice fresh and manly, but it combines in a preëminent degree the gallant qualities of the *robusto*, with the delicacy and sentiment of the *grazia*. It is thoroughly under control and in point of intonation absolutely faultless. The first act went off with enthusiasm; the second created a *furore*. Both movements of the duet were vociferously applauded, and it is but justice to say that they were never rendered so well. The magnificent quality of Signor STEFFANI'S voice, the passion he infuses into it, and the absolute control which an admirable method has given to him, were so vividly palpable to the least susceptible, that we fear Madame GASSIER'S excellent assistance was partly overlooked. The house was tumultuously satisfied, and we need merely add that the favorable impression thus created remained to the end, and was fixed by the cabaletta in the fourth act.

Madame GASSIER was the *Gilda*, and sang with decided skill. The *rôle* is by no means a satisfactory one, and is scarcely sufficient to draw forth the salient points of this lady's vocalization, if, indeed, they are to be found at all in VERDI'S music. Where the opportunity offered it was seized with decided avidity. The *rôle* of the Court buffoon was a little too much for Signor OSSONI, and that of *Sparafucile* too slight for the new basso, Signor GARIBALDI—of whom we hope to speak favorably on some future occasion.

PALACE GARDEN.—A genuine and well-drilled band of Iroquois Indians, has been added to the excellently contrived attractions of this popular place of recreation. The members of the band give representations and illustrations of their national customs, and with a vigor and *vraisemblance* which is astonishing. All those who would know something about the "poor Indian," should visit the Palace Garden in the afternoon. It is an exhibition singularly curious and interesting.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A *piece de circonstance*, called "Love and Lightning; or, The Telegraph Cable," was produced here on Thursday night, with a success which, it must be confessed, was neither gratifying to the author or the event which it was his humble effort to celebrate. A liberal allowance has to be made for the necessary haste of a piece of this kind, but there is a limit even to this sort of kindliness. With excellent actors and actresses, splendid dancers, scenery and music, and a subject surcharged with public interest, the author failed even to preserve the good temper of the audience. We may dismiss the play, therefore, with the simple remark that it is unworthy of the occasion and the theatre in which it is played.

THE NATIONAL.—Purdy's National Theatre will reopen to-night, after a short intermission, during which the building has been renovated throughout, and everything done in the way of painting, decorations, gas-fixtures, upholstery, &c., which was necessary. A strong company will greet the patrons of the establishment, including Madame PONISI, formerly of the Broadway; Mrs. W. G. JONES, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Yankee LOCKE, Mr. E. BLANCHARD, and others of note. Two new pieces, written expressly for the opening, will be played.

CORRECTION.—The cable was carried in the great procession by the American Express Company and not by Adams' Express.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of our Relations with Central America—Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 3.

Señor YRISSARI, at the request of President MARTINEZ, has, it is understood, withdrawn his resignation as Minister from Nicaragua. The errand of Gen. JEREZ was to negotiate a treaty acceptable to our Government and beneficial to both Republics; but he has left the city without being received in a diplomatic capacity. The Cass-Yrissari treaty, as amended, was sent by the Government of Nicaragua to YRISSARI, and by him forwarded to Washington through JEREZ.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $822 000. The entire amount on deposit is nearly $15,000,000, of which $10,612,000 is in New-York. About $12,500,000 is subject to draft.

Our Washington Correspondence.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SAILING OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—LIST OF VESSELS ATTACHED—THE BRAZIL SQUADRON—THE INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PACIFIC, ETC.,

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

The Navy Department is now busily engaged in getting off the Paraguay Expedition, and it is believed the vessels now at home will be ready for sea by the first day of November, yet two months off, which enables the President to take so much more time to consider the selection to be made of a Commissioner to that Republic.

The frigate *Sabine* (50 guns) takes the place of the *St. Lawrence* in the Brazil squadron, and Commodore SHUBRICK relieves Commodore FORREST as commander of that station. He sails in the *Sabine* as his flag-ship, but will, on reaching his station, proceed in the *Fulton* to the Paraguay River, and assume the command in person of the Paraguay expedition. Commander PAGE is ordered to the Brazil station as Fleet Captain. The other officers ordered to the *Sabine* are Commander THORBURN, (one of the officers retired by the "immortal fifteen,") and Lieutenants M. WOODHULL, C. S. MCDONOUGH, G. P. WELSH, WM. GIBSON, L. H. NEWMAN, WM. P. MCCANN, and one vacancy; Fleet Surgeon, GREEN; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, HARRISON; Assistant-Surgeon, BERTOLETTE; Purser, STEELE; Master BRADFORD; Chaplain, BLAKE; Boatswain, ATKINSON; Gunner, COOPER; Sailmaker, BOUTWELL.

The Paraguay Expedition will consist of the following named vessels, viz:

Brig *Bainbridge*, built in Boston in 1842, and carrying six guns. She is now in commission on the coast of Africa, but dispatches have gone out for her to proceed to the coast of Brazil and await the arrival there of the Expedition. Her officers are: Lieutenant-Commanding F. B. RENSHAW; Lieutenants, G. A. STEVENS, S. S. BASSETT, and WM. P. A. CAMPBELL.

Brig *Perry*, built at Norfolk in 1843, and carrying six guns. She is now in waiting on the coast of Brazil, with the following officers, viz: Lieutenant-Commanding R. L. TILGHMAN, and Lieutenants WM. T. TRUXTON, C. C. GRAFTON, and J. J. CORNWELL.

Brig *Dolphin*, built in New-York in 1836, and now in commission, (having lately captured the slaver *Echo*,) and carries five guns with heavy metal. Her officers are Lieutenant-Commanding J. N. MAFFIT, (one of the decapitated by the "immortal fifteen,") and Lieutenants J. M. BRADFORD, E. P. WILLIAMS, and C. C. CARPENTER.

Steamer *Fulton*, (side wheel, third class,) built in New-York in 1837, and repaired at Washington in 1857. She carries but four guns of large calibre, though registered for five, and is commanded by the following officers: Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. ALMY; Lieutenants M. R. WARRINGTON, J. B. STUART, R. SELDEN, and M. C. CAMPBELL.

Steamer *Water Witch*, (side-wheel, third class,) built at Washington in 1845, carries but one gun, though registered for two, and will be commanded as follows: Lieutenant-Commanding, R. B. PEGRAM; Lieutenants A. BARBOT, E. T. SPEDDEN, and one vacancy.

United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, lately completed at Brooklyn, will carry one large shell-gun, and be officered from the Revenue Corps as follows: Captain JOHN FAUNCE; Lieutenants A. D. STANFORD, D. C. CONSTABLE and L. W. WILSON.

The Department contemplates adding to this force another steamer, if one of the right build and tonnage can be chartered; and the Ordnance bureau, under the charge of Capt. D. N. INGRAM, is active in so arranging the armament of these ships as to make them effective far beyond the ostensible power of their guns. The officers of the Expedition have been selected with a view to their efficiency, and it is believed that without the additional steamer the vessels named can secure all the objects sought to be gained by the movement.

The Interior Department is still without any official information from the Pacific, touching our late difficulties with the Indians. Secretary THOMPSON is one of the soundest and most clear-headed men in the Cabinet, and yet he is sorely puzzled by the Indians and Indian policy of the Government. He lays it down as an axiom that while a sense of *injustice* is the groundwork of all Indian disturbances, an opposite impression made upon the Indians would be the surest means of securing peace and good order among the tribes. As things now stand he thinks it will be necessary to prosecute the war and make them sue for peace. This being done, however, he would aim to impress the Indian with the idea that he should be justly dealt with, and all his rights protected by the Government. Their hostility is that prompted by the first law of nature, "self defence." The Department does not anticipate any serious disturbances, as it is believed the disaffection is limited to one or two bands who are surrounded by friendly tribes.

GOV. MCMULLEN held an interview yesterday with Secretary THOMPSON, but he was unable, I understand, to give the slightest information from "the seat of war." He knew nothing and could report nothing—although he charges that the officers of the army now in Washington Territory are rather allies of the Indians than otherwise, as many of them, he says, have Indian squaws with their "consequences." Governor MCMULLEN is in fine health and spirits, and will not return to his post for several months. Q.

FORT MONROE AND THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—THE STATE OF THE TREASURY—THE NEGROES OF THE ECHO, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

The Secretary of War was accompanied in his visit to Old Point by Capt. MAYNADIER, of the Ordnance Corps, and not by Capt. MAGRUDER, as I was made, by a misprint, to say a few days since. It is the intention of the Secretary to make Fort Monroe a very thorough school of artillery practice. Gunnery is the most important arm in modern warfare, as was shown in the seige of Sebastopol, and in the recent expedition of the English and French up the Chinese rivers.

Pecuniarily the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is the most interesting branch of that service to the American people. The disbursements for transportation alone in that Department, during the single month of July, were over one million of dollars. Of course these expenditures will be reduced below this appalling scale for the present and succeeding months, but new exigencies arise with each month, and heavy contracts have necessarily been made to facilitate the movement of the troops from Salt Lake to Oregon and Washington.

The Treasury is again in comfortable circumstances. The available balance is a fraction over ten millions, and not twelve millions, as it appears in the last official statement. The receipts from customs are again dwindling, however, while it is impossible to reduce expenditures below the average weekly rate required by the enormous appropriations, which are officially stated at over eighty millions. The weekly receipts scarcely exceed an amount requisite to bring up the annual aggregate to forty millions of dollars. An annual deficit of from thirty to forty millions is therefore inevitable during the current fiscal year, unless Congress make provision to arrest the misfortune. This they are not likely to do. The Democratic Party has never shown itself capable of dealing with financial panics. The sum of their philosophy is, let things go their own gait. Let the fever exhaust itself; vulgarly, "*let her went.*" The way she is going is obvious enough. There is a regular deficiency of three millions a month, even now during the busy season of the year, when the importations are the heaviest. This financial decline must end in a syncope, unless a statesmanlike policy be adopted to check the descent.

The country seems learning to do without foreign goods, and since it has another source of supply for its daily wants, it is less likely to suffer by its abstinence than its rulers are.

The case of the *Echo* and her cargo is bristling with salient points. Shall these negroes be sent back to Africa, and if so, what shall be done with them there? As they were captured in wars made expressly to supply the slave-traders, they would be landed among their enemies on the coast, and the mildest treatment they could expect at their hands would be delivery into the hands of other slave-traders. The independent sovereignty of Liberia is open to the unfortunates, and to that point they will probably be sent, without any further delay than may be required for cleansing and fitting out the vessel. But a serious difficulty might be produced by South Carolina attempting to enforce her laws against the importation of colored people not slaves. Under those acts these negroes are liable to be taken into the custody of the State or city authorities, and sold, after a limited time, to defray the expenses of their maintenance. As Liberia is the only district of Africa to which the cargo of the *Echo* can be transported, the inquiry now becomes exceedingly pertinent, whether the Government of that African community really did sell to the French those of their fellow-citizens who went to make up the compliment of the *Regina Cœli*. If they were guilty of this scurviness towards their own flesh and blood, it follows that some other city of refuge must be sought for the now-rescued captives.

It may point a sneer to observe that no Northern Free State opens its arms and heart to receive these dusky exiles. Yet under what obligation is any of them to invite the unwelcome wayfarer? Personally, and as a race, the negro is not popular at the North, and the whole controversy in respect to him between the North and South turns upon the fixed determination of the former that he shall not go into the Territories, which she desires to reserve for white men alone. It has taken more than a generation to beat this simple truth even partially into the public mind, yet it has made its impression. The united opposition to the Democratic Party will soon be acknowledged the white man's party of the Union. A.

Laying the Corner Stone of Peoples' College.

HAVANA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 2.

Eight or ten thousand people assembled here to-day to attend the laying of the corner stone of the Peoples' College. The procession was a large one. The Rev. MARK HOPKINS, President of Williams College, gave the principal address, but the immense concourse and a fine breeze rendered hearing to the majority impossible. Briefer speeches were made by AMOS BROWN, President of the College; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of Binghamton, and the Rev. F. G. HIBBARD. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by JOHN L. LEWIS, Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity in this State. The procession then reformed and proceeded to a tent in the village, where a dinner had been prepared for nearly one thousand persons, and all the seats were filled. CHARLES COOK, principal patron of the College, was President of the day.

After dinner sentiments were responded to by President HOPKINS, Senator DIXON, A. B. DICKINSON, Horace Greeley, Daniel S. Dickinson, Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, Henry Bradley of Yates County, President Jackson of Hobart Free College, President Cowles of Elmira Female College, the Rev. W. H. Goodwin, Senator Upham of Genesee, Charles Cook, and others. The departure of the New-York and Erie trains caused a breaking up of the party at an early hour. The day was fine, though warm, and the expression of interest in and good will toward the Embryo College hearty and universal. Eminent citizens were in attendance from every portion of the State, while letters of regret for their inability to attend were received from Governor KING, Ex-Governors BOUCK, HUNT and SEYMOUR, Lieutenant-Governor PATERSON, and many others.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and was presided over by the Hon. ROBERT T. MCCLELLAND. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—CHARLES E. STUART, of Kalamazoo County.

Lieutenant-Governor—GEO. C. MONROE, of Hillsdale.

Secretary of State—J. P. KING, of Mackinac.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. C. JACOKES, of Wayne.

Treasurer—EDWARD KANTER, of Wayne.

Commissioner of Land-Office—JOHN BALL, of Kent.

Auditor General—JOHN J. ADAMS, of Lenwee.

Attorney-General—J. G. SUTHERLAND, of Saginaw.

Member of the Board of Education—A. J. MOORE, of Kalamazoo.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, asserting the right of every people to vote upon their own Constitution, if they so desire, expressing confidence in President BUCHANAN'S Administration, and congratulating the country upon the settlement of the search and seizure question, upon the basis of Gen. CASS' protest.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 3.

DAVID RIPLEY was instantly killed this morning, by falling into a large vat of boiling water, at the South Boston rolling-mill.

The steam-frigate *Roanoke* did not go to sea till yesterday afternoon, owing, it is said, to a difficulty between Captain GARDNER and Chief-Engineer LAUGHTON, which was subsequently amicably arranged, on reference to the Commodore, and the Engineer reinstated.

Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 3.

The schooner *Virginia*, arrived from New-York, reports that on Sunday night, off Pinepuxent, she fell in with the brig *Eureka*, of Philadelphia, water-logged. She remained by her during the night, and took off all hands, after which the brig sunk. The *Virginia* took them as far as Hampton Roads, when they proceeded to Norfolk in a small boat.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 3.

GEO. H. PENDLETON and WILLIAM S. GROESBECK have been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First and Second Districts of Ohio.

Burning of a Melodeon Factory.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Friday, Sept. 3.

The melodeon factory of A. B. MARSTON, at Campbells, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $5,700; insured $3,900.

Death of a Merchant.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

JNO. BISSELL, Jr., a well-known Pittsburg merchant, died to-day from the effects of a gun-shot wound, received accidentally yesterday.

Arrival of the Propeller at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

The steamship *Propeller*, from Galway, *vid* St. Johns, N. F., arrived this afternoon.

Appointments and Removals in the Custom-House—Official.

The following appointments and removals, reported by Collector SCHELL to the Secretary of the Treasury, have been confirmed:

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR.

C. D. Mead, *vice* John H. Hunt, remov

Death of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the Pretended Dauphin of France.

The Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, for whom the claim was some years since set up that he was the veritable lost Dauphin of France, died on the 28th ult., at Hogansburg, a part of the St. Regis Reservation in this State. Mr. WILLIAMS died after a protracted illness, the dropsy intervening. His last words were, "Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy on me, and receive my spirit." The following particulars of his death and burial are given by a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*:

"There is no doubt that he suffered at last from the want of attention, and other necessaries.

His habits at home would seem to have been reclusive. Had he made known his claims to their attention, the Masons would have provided for all his wants. In the house he occupied, the floors were all bare, and the only furniture I saw was a small table, a small old trunk containing the robe in the east front room, and a pine board bench in the hall.

Back of the house was a plain turned maple bedstead and a pine board up right box with a seat in it. There were also in the house three chairs, one small bedstead and a straw bed, one other small table, and one other old trunk.

About one o'clock I entered the grounds and dwelling, where I found about twenty persons, mostly females. In the west front room upon stools stood a large-sized coffin, covered with black broadcloth and silver-mounted, and a rich pall having two deep velvet borders thrown over. No plate, letter or figure, indicated its contents.

The lid was open, and therein lay the deceased, clad in his Episcopal vestments, with a small black velvet cap covering the top of his head and the upper part of his brow. The countenance was remarkably fresh, the eyes not sunken, and but for a parched appearance of the lips, nothing inconsistent with a hale man in calm repose. On entering, I was not a little surprised to see Mrs. M——, of your city, at the head of the corpse, fanning off the flies, as I have seen her do for her sleeping child, and a stalwart Indian standing at her back. She had made the acquaintance, and won the confidence of a squaw who had attended the deceased, and thus enabled me to inspect the library, royal robes, &c. Ascending the stair before mentioned, there is a small garret-like room with plain shelves, containing a library of about a thousand volumes. Its general character is theological and its most prominent feature in this respect is the large collection of sermons by eminent French divines of the last century. There is little of history or biography. Lamartine's *History of the Girondists*, Carlyle's *French Revolution*, *Documentary Colonial History of New York*, Lives of *Madison*, *Monroe*, and *Kossuth* were observed. The miscellaneous books would indicate little care in selection. *Walker's Rhyming Dictionary* is there. In a small closet, under the roof, there were about a bushel of loose manuscripts scattered about, which I only looked at.

Upon descending, Mrs. M—— called my attention to the robe said to have belonged to and been worn by that Queen whose fate has awakened such deep sympathies, and whom the deceased claimed as his mother. For elegance and richness of fabric it would not disgrace royalty, even if the history given of it be a myth. She also showed me a sun-painted likeness, showing a noble head and countenance, said (and I doubt not truly) to be of the deceased—but I could find little resemblance to the inanimate clay outlined before me.

Just before 2 o'clock the 'Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of [Masons,' in large numbers, came in procession, and, with the officiating clergyman, accompanied the remains to the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, about half a mile north, on the St. Regis road. This Church is a neat clap-boarded structure, about 40 by 50 feet, painted white, with a cupola containing a bell. Its finish is plain, but neat, with slips. Provident against the cold of these regions, it has two large stoves and a liberal length of pipe.

In this Church the Rev. Mr. TREDWELL, Rector at Malone, preached the funeral discourse.

There services over, the remains were borne across to the west side of the road to a small cemetery, and, under two pine trees, consigned to the grave, with Episcopal and Masonic rites

But what of the Indians, with whom he was reared, if not born? I doubt not you will learn with surprise, that this burial, though in their midst, and within a mile and a half of their large village, was not attended by one as a mourner or friend. About a dozen squaws, neatly attired in their costume, straggled along outside of the procession, of whom a few entered the Church, whilst others sat by the fence."

The story of Mr. WILLIAMS' life derives a peculiar interest from the nature of the controversy of which he was the subject. In February, 1853, an article appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, from the pen of the Rev. JOHN H. HANSON, an Episcopal clergyman of this City, since deceased, which purported to prove, by documentary evidence, that the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS was no other than LOUIS XVII., the "lost Dauphin" of France. Mr. HANSON devoted himself to the work of proving his case, and followed it up with untiring diligence. He gave a history of the Dauphin, established by a series of coincidences a plausible view of the claim set up for Mr. WILLIAMS, and succeeded in arousing curiosity to a high pitch. Two years before the publication of the first article in *Putnam*, stray paragraphs had gone the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mr. WILLIAMS was the veritable Dauphin, who, by some strange chance, had been transferred from France to the United States Mr. WILLIAMS, at that time, was a Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Green Bay, Wisconsin. It was reported that his resemblance to the Bourbon family was striking, but no other evidence was produced until Mr. HANSON, excited by a feeling of curiosity, determined to pay the supposed Dauphin a visit. The result of the interview was the famous contribution to the magazine: "Have we a Bourbon among us?"

In this article Mr. HANSON tells the story from the beginning. Having learned that Mr. WILLIAMS had returned from the West to St. Regis, an Indian village in the northern part of this State, he purposed to visit him there, but accidental circumstances intervened to prevent him from doing so. Chance, however, threw the parties together. Mr. HANSON met Mr. WILLIAMS in the cars on the Ogdensburg Railroad in the Fall of 1851, entered into conversation with him, was struck by his peculiar appearance, and finally broached the subject of the "lost Dauphin." Mr. WILLIAMS told the history of his life, so far as he knew it, but his early years were a blank. He added that he had always supposed that he was at least partly of Indian extraction, until the time that the Prince DE JOINVILLE came to this country; said that the Prince had inquired for the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS; that in an interview between them, which subsequently took place on board a steamer on Lake Michigan, the Prince revealed the secret of Mr. WILLIAMS' birth, and that the proofs seemed strong. Mr. HANSON wove this narrative into an exceedingly curious case of presumed identity. His publications on the subject bore the indorsement of the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, and for several months the matter was the theme of general comment. Great stress was laid upon Mr. WILLIAMS' remembrance of the face of SIMON, the cobbler, whose portrait was shown him. Without seeing the name, he exclaimed, "Good God! I know that face; it has haunted me through life.' This SIMON was the jailor of the real Dauphin. This, and a variety of other incidents, furnished Mr. HANSON a mass of evidence which he considered conclusive. While the controversy was pending Mr. WILLIAMS visited this City, and was received with great consideration; levees were held in his honor; his portrait was in all the galleries; and for a time he was extensively lionized. The public faith, however, began to waver, and the excitement died away as suddenly as it had arisen, and for some years the story of the Dauphin has been quietly put by.

It is a curious fact, that, with the death of one claimant to the Dauphinship, comes the claim of another. A European case, similar to that of Mr. WILLIAMS, was noted in our columns a day or two ago.

Destructive Fire in the Bowery—$70,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Supposed Incendiarism.

At a few minutes to 6, yesterday morning, as the porter in the employ of C. J. HINE, tin-ware manufacturer, on the upper floors of No. 13 Bowery, opened the store, he discovered that the rear room on the second floor was densely filled with smoke. He immediately notified Mr. HORATIO REED, who keeps the eating and lodging house adjoining. The doors of the room in which the smoke was discovered were instantly closed to prevent the fire from spreading further, after which an alarm was given. The firemen arrived promptly on the ground, but the fire had spread with such rapidity, that before the engines began to play, the flames were belching out of the windows of the second and third stories.

The interior of the building No. 13, and its contents, were entirely consumed. The building was a five story brick, the four upper floors being occupied by Mr. HINES, and the first floor by Messrs H. A. PATTERSON & Bros., hardware dealers. Mr. HINES estimates his loss at $30,000. Insured in the Broadway, Lenox, and Pacific Insurance Companies, Messrs. PATTERSON sustained a loss of $25,000. Insured for $20 000 in the Continental, Eagle, Rutgers, Citizens', Columbia, City, North River, and Clinton Insurance Companies. The building was owned by Mr. HINES. Nearly 100 persons were lodging in Mr. REED's place. It was believed that this building must inevitably be involved in the conflagration. The utmost consternation prevailed among the lodgers, and many of them came rushing out of their rooms into the street, with nothing but their night-clothes on.

The arduous efforts of the firemen prevented the fire from extending to the building, but Mr. REED suffered a loss from water of about $500. Insured in the National Insurance Company.

Messrs. KEARNEY & GREGG, carpet dealers, who occupy No. 11 Bowery, had their stock damaged $1,200 by water; insured $2,500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company; $2,000 each in the Rutgers and Firemen's Insurance Companies.

The fire extended to No. 14 Division-street, a five-story building in the rear of No. 13 Bowery. Mr. M. SIMON, clothing manufacturer, who occupies the second floor, lost $2,500; insured for $3,500 in the Rutgers and Relief Insurance Companies. Mr. BARR, song printer, on the third floor, sustained trifling damage. SCHIEL & BROTHERS, manufacturers of artificial flowers, on the fourth floor, lost $1,500; no insurance. CHARLES GRIESBACH, paper-box maker, on the same floor, sustained a loss of $300; no insurance. SPENCER & SON, bonnet-frame manufacturers, occupied the fifth floor. He states his loss at $1,500, insured for $650 in the North River Insurance Company. A policy for the same amount expired only a few days ago.

MATHUSINS & KUGLER, hardware dealers, who occupy the first story of No. 12 Division-street, had their stock damaged $300 by water—insured.

EDWARD SCHOFF, grocer, No. 16 Division-street, estimates his loss by water at $4,000. Insured in the St. Mark's and Hamilton Insurance Companies.

The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. No one sleeps in the building in which the fire originated. Mr. HINES left it at 7 o'clock the evening previous, and was the last person who came out of the building. The Fire Marshal will investigate the case.

Frank Leslie Expelled from the Municipa Dinner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In regard to the question at issue between me and the Celebration Committee of the Common Council, namely, my unwarrantable exclusion from the dinner given by the City on Thursday evening, a the Metropolitan Hotel, I desire to say a few words.

Not having received any tickets to the dinner, on Tuesday I wrote to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. MCSPEDON, requesting the same courtesy that was extended to the other papers of the City. He returned a verbal answer, "That no tickets were sent to the weekly press." This I know to be untrue, as the Sunday and other weekly papers had already received invitations; moreover, Councilman BUNCE had distinctly told a gentleman, connected with my office, that the Committee had determined to exclude me from the dinner, for the reason that I "had not been doing the right thing lately"—which, translated into English, means that I have had the audacity to expose some of the enormous wrongs inflicted upon our City by corrupt officials.

The mere fact of my personal exclusion did not in the least annoy me, but the exclusion of my paper, while every other respectable journal was represented, was an excess of proscriptive power in these servants, but would-be masters, of the people, that I did not feel justified to endure in silence. I claim that my *Illustrated Newspaper* is a pictorial history of the passing events of the times, and, in this view, that it cannot be classified with any weekly papers published in the City, and the exclusion of the merely literary weekly papers is by no means a sufficient reason for excluding my *Illustrated Newspaper*. At all respectable and well-conducted public meetings in this City for several years past, my paper has always been singled out for the bestowment of extra courtesies, that not only myself but my artists might be present. The opposite course pursued by the Celebration Committee of the Common Council on this occasion, was the result of personal malice and a shameful betrayal of the trust reposed in them by the people. Being perfectly aware of the *animus* of the whole party, I determined to be present as the representative of my *Illustrated Paper*, and to maintain that position, unless compelled to abdicate it by force.

I attended the dinner, and took my seat at one of the tables with a friend. An officer of Her Majesty's steamship *Gorgon* shortly after joined us. Soon after taking my seat I observed several of the Aldermen and Councilmen coming up on the opposite side of the table, casting very searching glances at me, apparently consulting with regard to me. After some time, I observed one of them in close consultation with Mr. WARREN LELAND. Immediately afterwards, Mr. W. LELAND came up, and told me that my presence there was highly displeasing to the Committee of the Common Council, and that if I did not retire there would be a row. I told him that I had a right to be there, and should certainly remain. I was next accosted by a man, who told me he was one of the doorkeepers. He informed me they had been looking over the list, and could not find my name; that if I had come in with a ticket given me by another party I had no right to be there, as the tickets were not transferable. I replied that I considered myself entitled to be there, and intended remaining.

Alderman MCSPEDON presently approached, and in a very authoritative tone told me I must retire; "that my presence was obnoxious to many members of the Boards of Aldermen and Council; and that as I was not invited I had no right to be there." I asked him by what right I could be excluded; to which he replied "that I must be perfectly aware that I was obnoxious to many members of the Board, who had determined not to invite me; and that if I obtained entrance by means of a ticket given me by some other party, my admission was invalid, as the tickets were not transferable. There had been considerable feeling shown when my name came up before the Board, and it was unanimously resolved to exclude me from the meeting." I replied that there were representatives of many journals there which had not a tithe of the circulation of my own, and I inquired what I had done to merit such treatment. I asked whether I had conducted myself in an ungentlemanly manner at the dinner? He replied in the negative, but repeated that my presence was disagreeable, and that further words were useless, as I must retire. I inquired of Alderman MCS. why I alone was singled out, when numbers of those at the table had entered with transferred tickets. He replied that I knew the reason. I answered that I should like to see the man that would put me out. He then left me, and the next moment I was accosted by two of the Mayor's Squad of Police, who, in a very peremptory manner, told me I must leave the room, and seized me by the arms in order to enforce their order. Finding there would be a row if I attempted to remain longer, I then got up and took the direction for the entrance, when I was very rudely pulled by the arm and ordered to go out at the servants' entrance, from which I was taken through a pantry, and then into the Metropolitan Hotel.

I counted nearly one hundred vacant seats. There were five immediately below my friend's, while at the table behind us there were full twenty more at the ends, and to my knowledge many persons were present who had entered with transferred tickets. One gentleman immediately below me, told me that he had received a transferred ticket from Mr. FIELD. There were a great many tickets presented on which no names were written, so that, although the words "not transferable" were printed on them, the fact of the name of the parties being wanting, they must be good for whoever made use of them.

I retired from the room thus quietly, because I did not wish to annoy the honored invited guests of our City by causing a disturbance, which must have resulted from any resistance on my part, for I had many friends present. But I protest against the gross outrage committed upon the rights and dignities of the Press in my person. It is part of a deep-laid scheme to muzzle the Press, so that the villainies of official corruption may be withheld from public knowledge. The City Government claim the right to punish the publication of truth, and to persecute the offender by every means which their position and privileges place within their power.

I shall endeavor to sustain my position in a court of law, and hope to teach these Aldermanic autocrats that there is a limit, beyond which the most ignorant and reckless officials cannot step with impunity.

Your obedient servant,
FRANK LESLIE.

WHAT OCCURRED AFTER MR. LESLIE'S DEPARTURE—STATEMENT BY HIS FRIEND.

After Mr. LESLIE was taken from the room by the Policemen, Alderman MCSPEDON came and took the chair vacated by Mr. LESLIE, and seating himself by the side of the English officer, said to him that Mr. LESLIE was an English thief, and that his name was docketed in England as such, repeating the above assertion twice, and, when remonstrated with, said he was responsible for all he uttered. The officer replied, "Sir, Mr. LESLIE is my friend, and a gentleman to whom I am indebted for many civilities. I am invited here as the guest of the City, and if you insist upon this insult to Mr. LESLIE, I must submit, but you will oblige me by changing the conversation."

City Items.

JAMES H. WELSH and AZARIAH D. BARBOUR were last night elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First Assembly District, composed of the First, Second, Third, and a portion of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Look out for alterations on Farmers' Bank, Lansingburg, altered from Farmers' Bank of Wickford. A splendid specimen (a $10) was shown us last evening.

JOHN M. DOWNEY, News Agent, corner of West and Barclay streets, was the winner of the $500 prize offered by *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The Seventh Assembly Convention has elected A. M. C. SMITH and JOHN LESLIE SLINGERLAND as Delegates, and —— BLOOMFIELD and IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., as Alternates, to represent said District in the State Nominating Convention, at Syracuse, on the 8th of September, 1858,

We learn that Judge U. D. FRENCH, Commissioner of Jurors, is now and has been for several weeks confined to his bed with a dangerous attack of inflammatory rheumatism, at St. Catharine Springs C. W., where he had gone for his health at the latter part of July.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An Irish laborer, named WM. ROONEY, was walking, Thursday afternoon, on the Hudson River Railroad track, near Yonkers, when a train ran over him fracturing one of his legs. He was brought to the City Hospital. The accident was the result of his own carelessness.

FALL FROM A HOUSE.—THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, an Irish laborer, on Thursday evening fell from the roof of his dwelling house, No. 302 First-avenue, sustaining serious injury. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE.—Coroner CONNERY Thursday held an inquest at No. 70 Willett-street, upon the body of JOHN CONNER, an Irish laborer, 45 years of age. The deceased has a large family and for a long time has been in the habit of drinking to excess, and when intoxicated was quarrelsome and difficult to manage. The evidence taken showed that on Monday night last he came home intoxicated and at once commenced abusing his wife and children—some of the latter being of mature years. He blew out the candles and swore he would murder them all. His wife and eldest son struck him several times with their hands, and after a struggle succeeded in getting him to bed. A neighbor who heard a noise in the house ran in to see what the matter was, when he saw the wife dragging the deceased by the hair of his head with one hand and beating him with the other. The son went to the aid of his mother. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said JOHN CONNER came to his death by violence at the hands of his wife, CATHARINE CONNER and his son EDWARD CONNER, on Monday night, the 30th of August, 1858, without intention to kill." On the rendition of the verdict the wife and son were committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

UNKNOWN PERSONS DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found Thursday, at the foot of Pier No. 6, North River. The body was very much decomposed and plainly dressed. The body of an unknown woman, apparently about 25 years of age, was picked up in the dock foot of Catharine-street, East River. Inquests were held on the bodies and verdicts of "supposed drowning" rendered.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz—State of Things at the City of Mexico—The Railroad—The American Protectorate, &c.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

I recently made a trip to the City of Mexico, stopping a day in Orizaba, and another in Puebla. In wandering around these cities I noticed the shops and stores particularly, and I found them all supplied with foreign goods. One would never imagine, from their appearance, that communication with the coast cities has been cut off for nearly six months. Notwithstanding the tyrannical edicts of the Church Party and its President, the usual gayety seems to prevail in the cities. One sees the same number of handsome equipages and gaily-dressed gentlemen on horse-back upon the paseo, at the theatre appear nightly good audiences, and the streets contain the same motley and nondescript crowds as in the days of COMONFORT.

During my stay in the city, I was informed by persons pretending to be deep in the intrigues of the Liberals, that any night I might see a revolution; that everything was ready, inasmuch as all the money necessary for suborning the officers and soldiers of the garrison had been raised—and I was even told what officers had received their money in advance. Desirous of seeing a revolution, I delayed a week longer than I otherwise should, and finally left in disgust.

In Mexico, I met many foreigners—French, German and a few British subjects. The universal question with them all was, "When are the United States going to assume the protectorate of this country?" This led me to look around and inquire into the number of Americans engaged in business in Mexico, and I found the number less than that of any other nation. In Mexico, I heard of but two Americans who did business on a large scale, and here there are not more than three. The more I looked into the matter, the more did I become impressed with the belief that, owing to the natural antipathies of this nation for ours, and to the clannishness of foreigners here resident, this is no country for Americans to push their fortunes in. Our own offers far better opportunities for money-making. But this question of American protection, which was much discussed by MORAN, of the *Extraordinary*, (which, by the way, was the cause of his being fined $1,000,) together with the stand taken by our Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, in opposition to the income tax or forced loan, inclines many of the German residents here to claim American protection.

In Mexico I met with Col. TOLCOTT, steam engineer-in chief of the survey being effected between this city and the capital for the purpose of locating a line of railroad for account of MANUEL ESCANDON. I learned from his son that the line had been located as far as Orizaba, and that they found that they could ascend the Cumbus between that city and Puebla, with not more than twenty miles of heavy grading, and with no grades over 200 feet to the miles. The big barranco between Cordova and Orizaba will require a bridge of 1,080 feet in length, and it will be about 250 feet above the running water beneath. This road is a work of great magnitude, but it is the only thing that can save the nation. MANUEL ESCANDON has undertaken it, and he has the energy to carry it through, provided his countryman will only give him a chance. I was told in Mexico that Col. TOLCOTT's report would be made in September, and that then ESCANDON would proceed to Europe *vid* the United States, in order to lay his plan before the capitalists of the world. If success attends him, I hope to see the work under way within the coming year. In eighteen months it could be finished as far as Orizaba, and in four years it could be carried to Mexico.

We might then hope to see a portion of your pleasure-loving population, which yearly wings its flight Northward, to swelter away the summer months at fashionable watering-places, landing here on their way to the tierra templada. And with them what changes would come over this land? He that lives will see.

Coming down from Mexico I had an opportunity of examining the military condition of the country. In Mexico there were about 1,800 men of all arms; in Puebla about 1,000; in Orizaba about 500; in Cordova 400; and at the Chiquihuite about 150. This last is a difficult point to take if attacked in front, but it can be flanked, and might be taken with a small company of riflemen.

The troops of the Church are composed of forced Indian levies, ignorant of the use of arms, and whose highest wish is to return to their homes. In my humble opinion, five hundred white men would march from here to Puebla and have but one fight to make, which would be at the Chiquihuite. However, fighting is not the plan on this line. The policy is simply to hold the State of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and to let VIDAURRI, ZUAZUA and PUEBLITA do the fighting, and, judging from what the *Progreso* says, they are not doing badly.

In addition to the National Guard of this State, we have five hundred men of the State of Oaxaca. They have suffered considerably from the yellow fever, but having great faith in their commander, Col. MEGIA, they seem determined to stay and see it out. I believe they are pretty well through with the fever.

By the arrival of the British steamer I notice the arrival of L. E. HARGOUS, of New-York. I presume that he has come here on business connected with the Louisiana Tehuantepec transit route. The well-wishers of this Republic have been gladdened by the receipt of news favorable to the completion of that road.

Rumor has it here that the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH will be recalled. He is well liked by the foreign population in the Capital, though his suspension of relations with the Zuloaga Government has rendered him unpopular with that party.

Police Intelligence.

CURIOUS CASE OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—John Blattner appeared before Justice WELSH yesterday afternoon, and prayed for the arrest of Benjamin Nathan, Francis A. Backus and Daniel Brophy, the two former of whom are brokers doing business at No. 140 Greenwich-street, and the latter their clerk. Blattner deposed that he arrived on Friday last in this City, from California, on the steamship *Moses Taylor*, having with him in a belt about his waist 196¾ ounces of gold. He started next day with the intention of going to the Mint at Philadelphia, to get his dust converted into bullion, and went towards the Dépôt to procure a ticket for his passage. When in West-street he was met by a runner, to whom he was induced to tell his business. The runner told him there was a mint in this City, where he could be accommodated as well as in Philadelphia, and took him to the office of Nathan & Backus, who represented to him that their place was a branch of the Philadelphia Mint. Believing this, he handed them his gold dust, which was weighed, and declared to amount to 135 ounces and 9 pennyweights. Blattner demurred to this, saying that it had been carefully weighed in San Francisco, just previous to his departure, and found to amount to 196¾ ounces, and that the belt had not been removed from his person for an instant until placed in the hands of Nathan. His expostulations were of no avail, and he was compelled to leave his gold behind, taking therefor a receipt, payable in three days, for $17 per ounce. He was next led by the friendly runner to a hotel in Cedar-street, kept by a notorious fellow named Enright, who next day told him that if he would give him (Enright) $100 he would get his gold back. Plattner consented, and went with Enright and a policeman to the brokers' office. After considerable consultation the brokers said that they had made a mistake; that after Plattner had left they found fifty-one ounces more of his gold which they had forgotten to weigh. Plattner said that he was yet ten ounces short, but consented to receive $3,273 60, (at the rate of $17 per ounce,) with which he left, first paying Enright $125 for his services.

Warrants of arrest were placed in the hands of Officers Gardner, Hilliard and Freeman, and soon afterwards, Nathan, Backus and Brophy were taken in custody. They are all young men. When arraigned, they pleaded not guilty. They were compelled to find bail for trial in the sum of $2,000. Plattner was detained as a witness.

ALLEGED FEMALE MURDERER ARRESTED.—Caroline Van Dusen, formerly a resident of the city of Troy, was arrested in this City, yesterday, charged with murdering a child in Troy three years ago. Mrs. Jane Howard, who lived in the same house with the accused, it is stated, gave birth to a child, and that shortly after its birth, the prisoner snatched the child from the cradle, flinging it down, dashed out its brains on the floor, after which she ran away. The cause of the murder is alleged to have been jealousy. A few days ago, it was ascertained that a woman answering the description of the accused was in this City, and Officer Nager, of Troy, was dispatched here to search for her. Officers MacDougal and Lease, of the Detective Police, aided in the search, and found the woman in "The Parlor," a noted drinking saloon in Broadway, near Grand-street. The prisoner was last evening taken to Troy for trial. She manifested the utmost indifference as to the arrest, and told the officer, as he took her away: "You may take me to Troy, but you will never get me to State Prison. I am too smart for that." The prisoner is about thirty years of age, and has a very mild expression of countenance.

SUSPICIOUS ROBBERY OF A PAWNBROKER'S STORE.—Conigal & Murdock, who keep a pawnbroker's store at No. 39 Centre-street, allege that on opening their place yesterday morning they discovered that it had been entered by a false key during the night, the safe opened by another false key, and several thousand dollars worth of gold and silver watches and other property stolen. The Police were notified of the burglary and robbery, but neither the lock of the front door or the safe were injured in the least. About a year ago a similar robbery was perpetrated at this place. On the bottom of the tickets issued is printed, "Not answerable in cases of fire, damage or robbery." A thorough investigation will be made in the matter.

DISHONEST BOARDER.—A genteel young man, giving his name as John Sharkey, engaged board a few days since at No. 87 Perry-street. A box containing $50 worth of jewelry was missing from the room of a lady boarder, and as the box, minus the jewelry, was discovered in his trunk, he was arrested on suspicion of committing the theft. Justice KELLY committed the accused for trial.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. E. M. Grosvenor was going to his residence, No. 33 Wooster-street, on Wednesday evening, he was followed through several streets by three negroes, and a white man. At the corner of Grand and Wooster streets they attacked him, but suspecting an assault he was prepared, and immediately commenced a vigorous defence with his cane, which had the effect to put the assailants to flight. Mr. Grosvenor declares that through the several blocks which he passed, he did not see a single policeman.

STABBING IN A GROGGERY.—Patrick Dougan, a sailor, and David Connell, employed in the *Home Journal* office as a wrapper-writer, at a late hour Wednesday evening got into a dispute at the grog-gery No. 16 West-street. After exchanging a few blows, Connell drew a knife, and stabbed Dougan in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was speedily conveyed to the City Hospital, and Connell was arrested, and Thursday committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Maxwell Ludlam, a young man, was arrested yesterday, charged with taking $500 from the drawer of the sugar store of Daniel Marley, No. 559 Broadway. The prisoner was in a room in the rear of the store, and, after he went away, the money was missing. He was locked up to await examination.

☞ **Tiffany & CO.,**
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of
CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,
that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from
CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

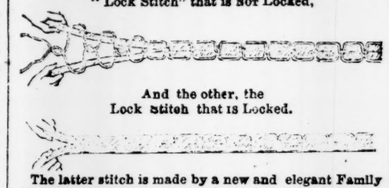
Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

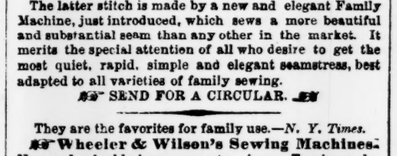
Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the so-called "Lock Stitch" that is NOT Locked,



And the other, the Lock Stitch that IS Locked.



The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Family Machine, just introduced, which sews a more beautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the special attention of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **In compliance with the general request** of those who, in consequence of the crowd in Broadway, did not have an opportunity of witnessing our illumination, it will be repeated, (with the exception of the candles,) every fair evening this week.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties. Winter and Summer Under-garments. Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, or any other** fruit may be preserved in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, in a perfectly fresh state. These Cans have been in use for the last four years, and are warranted to be the most reliable Self sealing Cans in the market. All orders by post or otherwise promptly forwarded and delivered to any part of the City, free of expense.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front st.

☞ **Herron's Sewing Machine Company's** NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Hatters' Plush and Satins,**
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Torrey Adjustable Door Spring** will close the door or hold it open; the power can also be regulated to the size of the door; its simple and effectual operation has made it the favorite spring for doors or gates. E. P. TORREY, manufacturer and patentee, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees, This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only Four Shillings a Box,** Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent for the Hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

☞ **Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashions for 1858.**—The combined excellence and style of the Hats manufactured by ESPENSCHIED for gentlemen's wear, renders it needful for him only to announce that his issue for the Fall of 1858 is this day ready for inspection and sale at No. 139 Nassau st

☞ **Gentlemen** who are purchasing goods in our City will find their assortment defective if they do not add to it some packages of the
AMERICAN SMOKER.
For sale at the Factory, Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s**
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"
See Dr. CHILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines** No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Strangers in the City,**
AND
CITIZENS GENERALLY,
Are invited to visit our establishment and inspect our Manufacturing Departments where we have 25 hands employed in Painting, Gilding and Burnishing China, Silver Plating, Manufacturing Cutlery Glass Cutting and Engraving, Brass Finishing, &c. forming one of the most interesting features of the City of New York.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ "**In an Instant all was Dark,**" says Burns. The wor is apply to the effect of CRISTADORO'S DYE on light-colored hair. It becomes dark as night in five minutes. No scorching, no staining of the skin. Sold and privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

FRENCH—LEEDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 1, by the Rev. Saml. D. Burchard, D. D., JAMES FRENCH to MARY J. LEEDS, step-daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BROWN—SEELY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, (at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 52 Troy-st.,) by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. P. HEARD BROWN to Miss JULIA A. SEELY, both of this City.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

WOOD—THOMAS.

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6 with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev Drs. Ferris Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. H. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford &c.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 868 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on

MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent advantages to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARLOW, the Rev. CARLTON, the Rev. G. FARGIS, M. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 11 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accomodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information, and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William-st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.

Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, NO. 38 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NEW YORK.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their school re-opens on MONDAY, 13th of September. Early applications for boarding pupils by letter addressed to the principal at the above direction will receive due attention. A limited number only are taken.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of G. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Snow, Esq., No. 37 Warren-st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 381 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MISS L. VOGELBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No. 58 West Warren st., Brooklyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1.—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B. CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 6. For circulars apply to

A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to

A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 288 Court-st., near President, South Brooklyn, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars can be had at the school rooms.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6 at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner 31st-st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6 For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Lay and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14 A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6

J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MME. F. RICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES.—No. 93 West 23d st. Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry &c, and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired. 44 miles from New York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year, according to age &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st; ROBT. CARTER & BROS. No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av The above Principals have associated to their Institute Miss Jane Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior classes in Rutger's institute. Mr DON BERNARD, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of Paris; Madame DON BERNARD formerly French Teacher of Rutger's Institute. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. School re-opens on the 15th of September. There is a Preparatory Department in the Institute.

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. John D. F Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—58th st between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM PROUT D. D., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MRS MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Reddield's French Institute,) Nos. 573 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Insititute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at VISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st, between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission address Rev. N. E CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway Circulars at APPLETON'S RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children. No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $250 per annum, pabable quarterly in advance.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6 Mrs. Duren will be at nome from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13 Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son. No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education' Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $226 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st, near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st, Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 99 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

J. F WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av, (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS DIETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B A. SMITH, Principal.

MISS SNOW WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 52 West 15th st.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.
Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with READERS, ARITHMETICS, HISTORIES, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c. With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions, &c., &c. Address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO 19 WEST-FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated and a SPACE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School. Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 48 6th av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas. C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c. &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M. } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 55 West Baltic st, Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore has the honor to inform the public and the parents of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE—UNDER THE CARE of the Monthly Meeting of New York, situate in the rear of Hester-st. Meeting-house, will be reopened on the 1st Second-day in Ninth Month The school for Boys under the care of FRANCIS H. RAY, and that for Girls in charge of MILICENT B. MONEY, and the Primary Department by MARY BIRDSALL.

REFERENCES—Robert R. Willetts, No. 303 Pearl st.; Joseph S. Cohn, No 22 Liberty-st.; Valentine Everitt, No. 39 Ferry-st.; Charles Miller, No. 91 4th av.; Jacob C. Bryon, No. 1024 Broadway; Joseph T. McDowell, No. 141 9th-av., of whom circulars can be obtained.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth, between 1 and 3 References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y—the Fall 12th Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th Sept. Pupils may enter at any portion of the term and pay in proportion Address the Principal, who will call, if desired, or application may be made to A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 161 Broadway, or No. 436 Pacific st., Brooklyn. RUFUS LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. B. MAURICE MOE, No. 95 Mac-dougal-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages: Classics Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st, near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., TO PREpare gentlemen or boys practically for business. DOBBEAR'S system of hand training, No 609 Broadway, will positively remove stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week, and make elegant business penmen in a short time. Two $10 seats for a full course vacant this day

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS desirous that their children should receive at home the same thorough instruction as if they were in the best schools of Paris and Geneva, will hear of a competent French instructress by addressing Miss WAGNER, No. 74 West 23d st. German, Italian and Spanish also taught by the same lady, who speaks English correctly.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A PUPIL HIMself of best riding masters from Paris, wishes to give riding and driving lessons to private pupils or in riding school, in manege or promenade. Call, or address by letter, A. P., No 8 West Broadway place, Laurens st., second floor; good references.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S, or at the School, after Sept. 6.
I. J. GREENOUGH.

L'ESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French institute, No, 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton place admits only boys under 14 years of age; the younger boys under the special direction of Madame Lespinasse. English taught by two professors English by birth and education. Reopens 6th of September.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REOPEN his Academy for instruction in penmanship and book keeping on Monday, 6th inst. There will be no classes, every pupil will receive individual instruction, and full success guaranteed. OLIVER B GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GUERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

MRS. FAMARISS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School, No. 70 East 38th st., Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington avs., will reopen on Monday, September 6th. A punctual attendance is requested.

L. DE GARMO BROOKES' DANCING Academy, No. 361 Broome-st., will open for the season on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Ladies' primary class instructed by Mrs. BROOKES.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, &c., at Institution.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen at No. 2 Lafayette-av., on Monday, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 73 Joralemon-st, Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 6.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 399 4th-av., will reopen on wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars, see circular.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 28 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MRS. MEEKER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 171 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School. No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens October 6 with every advantage for the education of boys. Circulars may be had of the principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accomodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute. REV DR FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON BUILDING.
No 364 Broadway, New-York.
Schools and families promptly supplied with competent teachers and governesses, schools with pupils, parents with circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED.—Schools for sale and transfer; whole establishments, full and complete, small and large, and a great variety of other orders on hand at the original United States School Agency of E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway. Established 1847.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, (A. M.) EXPERIenced as a teacher, desires a position in the country or city, where his services will be required a part or all of the usual school hours His specialtes are the Classics and Belles Letters, which branches he has taught satisfactorily in a prominent Institute in the vicinity of New-York. Refers to well-known gentlemen Demands as to salary moderate. Address H. H., No. 90 East 32d-st., New-York.

MUSIC AND FRENCH TEACHERS.—TWO sisters desire situations, either separate or together; one to teach the piano forte and guitar, and the other French, a knowledge of which language she has acquired in one of the best schools in Paris, where she resided several years. References will be given on a personal interview which can be had by addressing E. and M. M., care of Box No 2,712, Post-Office.

A LADY OF REFINED AND LITERARY education, lately direc.ress of a female institute in Turin, wishes to obtain a situation in some female school in New-York; she can teach Italian, French, music and landscape drawing, besides the classic branches. The best testimonials and references offered. Apply at the office, No. 2, at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH THE higher English branches, French, music, drawing and various ornamental arts desires an engagement. Unexceptionable references can be furnished. Would go South or West. Address, for terms, days, TEACHER, care of E. Flint, Druggist No. 336 9th-av., corner 31st st.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in select school; South preferred. Can teach French, German, and the piano Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

A FINE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, of eleven years' experience in teaching, who has been very successful both as a manager and instructor, awaits an engagement as principal or assistant. Address EDUCATOR, box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TUITION.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS REceived a liberal education is desirous of obtaining a situation as English teacher in a school. She is well versed in mathematics. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 68 East 13th-st.

A LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching would like to meet with a few more pupils,

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY (Saturday,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, Consisting of the entire rich and costly Furniture, Splendid Rosewood Piano-Forte, superb Paintings, Stationary Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c., contained in the three-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and will positively be sold, without reserve, embracing over four hundred lots of everything requisite for a magnificently-furnished house, comprising, in part, of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, two of which are covered in rich crimson brocatel elegantly carved, and one in silk velvet; two rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror fronts; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; four large mantel and pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, silk and lace curtains, Turkish and Venetian carpets, and lounges to match, reception chairs in medallion, &c.

SUPERB SOCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, inlaid with pearl, used but three months, with the warrantee for two years; large collection of beautiful oil-paintings marble groups, statuary, mantel vases, including Flora, the seasons, Venus at the Bath, the Amazons, &c.; music cabinet; French secretary; rich carpets throughout the house; clocks, with every variety of rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, 20 large hair mattresses and bedding; rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors; French toilet sets; extension dining tables with oak dining-room furniture to match; marble-top sideboard; arm chairs; superior sofa bedsteads; rich China, silver-ware, ruby and crystal cut glass; ivory and pearl cutlery; oil cloths; portable heaters; stair carpets, with a large variety of handsome mahogany furniture not enumerated, all of which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., consisting in part of ten suites of parlor furniture in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, of beautiful designs and superior workmanship; chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany enameled and oak; dining room suites; library and office furniture well assorted; Turkish easy chairs; rockers; toilet sets; vases; clocks; plated ware; paillasses; mattresses, &c., offering a very complete assortment of most articles necessary for genteel housekeeping, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Oil cloths, Mirrors, Clocks, Cutlery, Crockery, Fancy Goods, Silver plated Ware &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, 200 CURL-MAPLE CHAIRS, &c.—THIS DAY, Saturday Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st a few rich articles of rosewood and mahogany furniture; 100 mahogany chairs; 200 curl-maple chairs; 2 large office desks, 15 lounges, 6 large eight-day clocks, oak and Voltaire chairs, lot gas fixtures, hair and other mattresses, marble-top dressing bureaus, engravings, &c. Also, large lot of counter and shelving furniture. Sale will be peremptory.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, viz: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, extension dining-tables, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, beds'eads, hair mattresses, paillasses, chairs, sofas, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 gravy ladles, 4 table spoons, 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 gold watches and chains, 1 pair cuff pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do., 1 ruby do., 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case. By order, VAN WAGONER & BREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 53 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well known taxidermist, W. Galbraith.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat in Westchester County, 4½ miles from Peekskill, on the road to Lake Mahopac, 8 miles distant,—a little gem! 15 acres, with handsome roomy dwelling elegantly furnished including 40 elegant original paintings, abounds in every variety of fruit trees in full bearing, including an extensive grapery. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, laid out in good taste, and studded with noble shade and evergreen trees. It is near Mohegan and Oscawana Lakes and the village of Shrub Oak. Will be sold, with all the stock and implements, including two pairs elegant matched horses, carriages of all kinds, sleighs, single and double harness, &c. A fish pond (wall all around) supplies the ice. Barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wash-house, hen-house and piggery. For view of premises and terms apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased during the owner's absence for one or more years a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample, and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions, as to location, healthiness, &c., must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over St. Nicholas Bank, room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with fra ne wing 30 by 26 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barn, wagon-house, ice-house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family 90 years. Reference to HARRIS WEILSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 31 Nassau-st., Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED—A residence, embracing ample grounds ornamented with every description of shrubbery and evergreens, grape arbors; also berries and small fruit; a large, well built house, furnished with every improvement for convenience or luxury; the location first class, and perfectly healthy; high ground, and only 45 minutes from Wall-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING PRESS—NEW INVENTION.

One-half interest for sale. The principle upon which these presses are constructed are such that the number of sheets thrown off are unlimited. A press with one cylinder, at every revolution of the main shaft gives four impressions; two cylinders, eight; four cylinders, sixteen; six cylinders, thirty-six; eight cylinders, sixty-four impressions. Therefore it will be seen that the number of sheets thrown off at every revolution of the main shaft, increases with the number of cylinders, in geometrical progression. No extra expense required in building a machine to print both sides of the sheet, but a great saving in its operation, as it only requires two feeders to four, three to six, and four to eight cylinders. A press with one cylinder, built upon this principle, may be seen in operation at any time, and any information may be obtained by applying to the patentee, corner of Elm and White sts., room No. 40.

JAMES F. STARRETT, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., No. 43 Liberty-st., (up stairs.)

Having removed the entire stock of Messrs. Jolley & Tiers to No. 43 Liberty-st I would respectfully call the attention of country buyers and the trade generally to the same, as it contains a large variety of staple and fancy goods, which will be sold for cash, at extremely low rates.

EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK, No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

TWINES AND CORDAGE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Low down for cash.

J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS BY MRS. SWAN.—The celebrated physician (formerly Madame Johnson) has returned to the City, and opened an office at No. 82 4th-av., where she can be consulted upon sickness and health and prescribe for the same. She furnishes her own remedies, which are purely vegetable. Satisfaction is guaranteed or no pay. No. 824th-av., New-York.

ILLUMINATED LANTERNS.—THE COLored lanterns were the most striking and pleasing feature of the late evening celebration. They are safe, clean and cheap. I have a few left that I will sell in quantities not less than 25, at $8 per hundred. Orders by mail inclosing the money will receive prompt attention.

S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY, and the other cities of the Union, will please take notice that the Needle business, &c., hitherto conducted by the late Thos Barnett, will be continued, in the same manner as heretofore, by his successor, C. M. BARNETT, at No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

C. M. BARNETT.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal town and cities of

France,	Belgium	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING BALDWIN & CO., 1 C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London, For use in australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York, Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES

Accessory Transit Co (div.) March 5 1855,	N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855,	N. Y.	23 50
Brindle, E., July 26 1855, unknown		04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown		9 38
Brimmade, E. L., June 9 1855, unknown		38
Brown Robert C., Feb 33, 1854, unknown		67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854	N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown		6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee July 1, 1856, 55 shares		$44 00
Bend, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares		80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares		40 00
Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares		5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.

WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

STOCKS IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN,
} Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SEPTEMBER INTEREST COUPONS due by the State of Florida for Bonds issued by the Florida Railroad Company, are being paid at the Bank of the Republic where holders are requested to apply.

The interest on the Freeland Bonds of same Company is paid at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Portage, Wis., due 5th inst., will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America.

Sept. 3, 1858. H. B. MUNN, Mayor.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$280,000

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 29 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—OF 300 TONS burden, in first-rate order; boiler and furniture being new. She is well adapted to the Southern trade, and is now running on a good route, doing a good business. Address Box No. 3,775.

FOR SALE—A SHIP CHANDLERY STOCK AND Fixtures in a desirable location. Has been established for more than twelve years, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address THOMPSON, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY, THE whole or part of a factory, capable of accommodating from 25 to 50 workmen provided with power and shafting. Address "Power," Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—A VERY superior family horse, suitable for a physician; will stand without hitching, perfectly gentle, is good looking, and travels well. Can be seen at Kingsley's stables, Franklin-st., below Church.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR..Sat. Sept 11	WEDNESDAY	....Sept. 28
VANDERBILT..Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	....Oct 13

From New-York for South'mpton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Sept 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 8.
NORTH LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.	

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $160 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND. THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT. MEDICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class.....$90 | Second class.....$50 | Third-class.....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, 86 South-st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:

Packet-ship DANIEL WEBSTER, for London, Sept. 4th.
Packet-ship JAS. FOSTER JR., for Liverpool Sept 10th.
Steamship EDINBURGH, for Glasgow, Sept. 8th.
Steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, Liverpool, Sept. 9th.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11th.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15th.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.—NOTICE.—Passengers per the clipper bark VICKERY, are requested to have their baggage on board at Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1858, at 1 o'clock P. M. She has accommodations for 3 first and 4 second cabin passengers left. Apply immediately to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $30; to Mobile, $25; to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the steamboat WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights will be received on Pier No. 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to the South, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. A. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 29 West-st.

SHIPPERS TO CHARLESTON PER steamship COLUMBIA are hereby notified to have their bills of lading signed by 11 o'clock on day of sailing, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, as none will be signed after that hour. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will have an elegant excursion on MONDAY, Sept. 6, to Tarrytown, to visit the Monument of Paulding, Williams and Van Vert, the three patriots who captured the British spy, Major Andre, where a large tent will be pitched and short addresses made, suitable to the occasion, for the benefit of the blind, sick and needy members of their Association. It is to be hoped that the citizens in general—ladies and gentlemen, both native and adopted—will patronize the old defenders of this country. The liberties they contended for the present generation are now enjoying. We saw a specimen of these old soldiers in the procession of the Telegraph Celebration, whose hoary locks proclaimed their lengthened years, marching from the Battery to the Crystal Palace with determined resolution. Such men deserve well of their country. Then let us fill their boats on Monday next, and cause them to see that they have friends to assist them in their laudable object. For tickets see bills of the day.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

FURNITURE.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, &c., MATTRESSES.

At reduced prices, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Desks, single and double, forms, some with backs, all painted imitation oak—enough to seat 70 pupils. For sale cheap by P. M. HAVERTY, No. 112 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE furniture, such as desk, table, chairs. Oak preferred, and but little used. Address K. Y. X., Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,

Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, for R. B. and P. B. 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for O. H. and R. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, for R. B. and P. B. 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, for R. B. and P. B. 10 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, for R. B. and P. B. 2¾ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, for R. B. and P. B. 6½ A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, from R. B. and P. B. 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from P. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, from R. B. and P. B., 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 3, from R. B. and P. B., 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, from R. B. and P. B. 5¾ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, from R. B. and P. B. 5¾ P. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will run as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1½ P. M
Thursday, Sept 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 2½ P. M
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept 3, 3½ P. M

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG Branch, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept 1, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 9 A. M
Friday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 5½ A. M
Saturday, Sept. 4, 4½ P. M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE RED BANK AND FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4,

THE CABLE.

MORE HONORS FOR THE NIAGARA.

Dinner to Capt. Hudson by the Corporation of Jersey City.

Speeches of Capt. Hudson, Purser Eldridge and Peter Cooper.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION

The long-mooted and highly-exciting question as to the whereabouts of New-Jersey in regard to the United States, seems, at length, to have reached a point at which a fair settlement of the difficulty may be confidently relied on. The banquet given yesterday by the foremost city in that State to Capt. Hudson and the officers of the *Niagara*, gives warrant for the belief that Jersey, albeit "a Kingdom," is in the Union after all. The dinner was most satisfactory in every respect, save one, and that—though our colored brethren were involved in it—is hardly worth mention; but the fact cannot be concealed that there was a most tantalizing dearth of waiters. The celebration took place in a large apartment on the gallery of the spacious depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The decorations of the room were exceedingly elaborate and in excellent taste. The walls were sheeted with canvas, and striped with the "red, white and blue." The ceiling was canopied in the same fashion, and the national colors were tastefully draped from the cornices. Festoons of flowers hung from the ceiling, and a piece of the Atlantic Cable was stretched overhead from end to end of the room, terminating, at the one extremity, on a bronze rock surmounted by a bronze eagle, and at the other, on a large bronze lion—both figures being mounted on handsome brackets. The windows were hung with flags, and the walls exhibited numerous inscriptions and mottoes, complimentary to Captain Hudson and the other officers of the *Niagara*, and to the officers of the *Agamemnon, Gorgon, Indus* and *Valorous*. The names of Franklin, Henry, Morse, Field, Everett and Woodhouse shone conspicuously.

In a prominent position on a side wall was placed a copy of Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Washington, and on a bracket on the wall opposite were miniature models of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, escorted by the *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, and represented in the act of paying out the cable. The principal motto was Captain Hudson's dispatch to his family after the great achievement of landing the cable:

> "God has been with us. The Telegraph Cable is laid without accident, and to Him be all the glory. We are all well."

The dépôt itself was decorated with flags, and colored lanterns.

To begin at the beginning, however:

Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M., the Reception Committee, consisting of Alderman Hardenbergh, (Chairman,) Judge John Griffith, W. G. Murray, Capt. W. T. Rodgers, Commodore Chas. A. Woolsey, Ex-Mayor Wescott, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Capt. James Rodgers and Judge Chas. Fink, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, proceeded in the new ferry-boat *J. S. Darcy* to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to receive the invited guests. The boat was decked with flags and bunting.

Having received on board Captain Hudson himself; Mr. J. C. Eldridge, the Purser; Lieut. Williamson, of the *San Jacinto*; Jackson McElwell, Engineer; Mr. John W. Hudson, Clerk to Capt. Hudson; and Passed Midshipman Stephen R. Hudson, the vessel was cast loose. Capt. Hudson was formally received by Alderman Hardenbergh, who said:

Captain Hudson, and Officers of the United States Steamship Niagara: We have been commissioned to receive and escort you to the soil of New-Jersey, and the reception of her hospitalities.

It has ever been the pride of our State to weave garlands for the brave. The amulet and amaranth have been gathered from many a field within her borders, and are still unchanged and beautiful. It will be her honor to-day to come up in high procession to the altar of the nations, and entwine her civic wreath for those who have dignified humanity and conserved its highest interests. We congratulate you upon the results of your toils—your intense anxieties, your unwearied faithfulness, your consummate skill. With others, you have won a conquest over nature unparalleled in the achievements of man. Your majestic ship, full charged with the thunders of war, has wooed the lightning to its embrace by soft whispers of peace on earth and good will to man. No song of recorded triumph can surpass in beauty those sweet words which spoke the continents together,—words snatched from Heaven and engraven in light on the pavements of the sea. Great thoughts of freedom shall now, by a touch of wire, burn out the heart of tyranny. Solemn truth of the Infinite shall be written with a pencil of fire upon the worn and wasted earth, that God over all may be everywhere acknowledged. This day shall witness that the people of New Jersey hold in undivided regard the fame of the nation, and delight to cherish the men who uphold it. As they aspire nobly, as they contend manfully, as they live worthily, so shall they receive her love and secure her honor. It is because you have done these you will be tendered, in the name of Jersey City, a welcome thrice welcome to their hearts and homes.

Captain Hudson acknowledged the compliment tendered to him and accepted it in common with the officers of his ship. It was not to them, it was to that overruling Power who guides us all, that has accomplished this great work, and they were but the humble and honored instruments in His hands. As to the people of New-Jersey, they have been foremost in sustaining the Government. She stands almost alone among the States of the Union as being foremost in defence of the young Colonies. Many of New-Jersey's sons had served honorably in our navy. He believed that the laying of the Atlantic Cable would do more than anything else towards cementing the two countries in bonds of peace, and it was the opinion of many that a war will never again occur between these two great nations.

This reply was much applauded.

The boat then returned to the wharf at Jersey City amid the firing of cannon and the cheering of the crowd. The guests were received by Mayor Gregory, and escorted to the gallery of the dépôt, which was crowded with ladies. Here Capt. Hudson was formally introduced, and, accompanied by the other officers, made the tour of the establishment, bowing to the ladies as he passed. Mr. Cooper was introduced and bowed his thanks, but shook his head dissentingly when called on for a speech.

There was a terrific rush for the dining room when the meal was announced as ready, and many failed to procure seats. About four hundred gentlemen were present, representing the talent and wealth of every section of the State.

Mayor Gregory presided. On his right were Capt. Hudson, Mr. Eldridge, Chief Engineer Farren, and the other guests from the *Niagara*; on his left, Peter Cooper, Ex-Governor Price and Judge Hornblower.

The Rev. Dr. Riddle, of the Dutch Reformed Church, asked a blessing.

When the feasting had terminated,

Mayor Gregory rose and proposed the first regular toast:

The President of the United States.

This was vociferously cheered.

The second,

The Queen of Great Britain,

was similarly honored, and these plaudits were renewed when Mayor Gregory proposed that her health should be drunk with three times three—being the number of her children.

The next toast, being the principal one, elicited unbounded enthusiasm:

Our distinguished guest, Captain William L. Hudson, and the Officers of the Niagara—To such as these we are indebted to the high moral tone and efficiency of our Navy. By their recent achievement they have, with peaceful hands, set another gem in the naval crown of American glory.

Captain Hudson said:

I rise here to make an apology, as best I may, for the eulogium passed upon myself and the officers of the *Niagara*. We claim to have done nothing but our duty. [Cheers.] And we are not alone in that. The officers of the English navy have taken their whole share in all the great work. [Cheers.] And the Queen, whom you have just toasted, has been first and foremost with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in giving all the aid throughout the Kingdom that lay in her power. [Loud cheers.] I was rejoiced to see her toasted. She is an honor to her sex and her station—[cheers]—and, perhaps, the best sovereign that ever sat on the British throne. [Cheers.] Orders were given when we arrived in England to admit us into the dock-yards, and to do everything that was directed or that we required done. They went further than that. Liberties and privileges were extended, and free access to their Navy-yards was given to every officer of the American ships, [cheers]—privileges such as were not allowed to their own officers; and I believe that there is a feeling now in England and throughout England more favorable towards America than we have ever imagined or believed in this country. [Cheers.] They have evinced it in all their interconrse with us—in their courtesies and in their hospitalities. They have left no stone unturned, no measure untried, for the purpose of making us feel that we were at home. And we were at home. We knew no distinction, save that we had not our families immediately around us. Some time ago we supposed, and perhaps it may have been the case, that England was a little jealous of America. She may have been jealous, but it was the same jealousy as that which a gay widow manifests when she sees paid to her daughter the attentions which she deems due to herself. [Laughter and cheers.] The widow, nevertheless, loves her daughter, and so England loves us. [Cheers.] I do not stand here as the apologist of Great Britain. I stand here simply to do her justice—to render to her that justice which is her due. In relation to our own country and to everything we have had to do with her people in the work of laying this cable, we have simply done our duty, and so have they. The credit belongs to the engineers, the officers, and the men engaged in it. We have not acted separately, but as a unit. We knew no man as an Englishman there, neither did we know any as American there in the duties we had to perform. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, we talk a great deal here of science. It is to be honored and I honor it. It adds to the happiness of mankind and to the improvement of the age in which we live, and is well worthy of all our homage and praise. But we must not stop there. Look at what has been done in the scientific world. In London, previous to our leaving, the *savans* assembled at a yearly meeting gave to a member who read a paper—the best that had ever been read before them—a gold medal. Do you imagine now what the contents of that paper were? It was a demonstration of the utter impossibility and impracticability of ever laying that Telegraphic Cable down. [Cheers and derisive laughter.] Scientific men are too apt, in their investigations and discoveries, to forget Him who is the great Architect of the Universe, and claim for themselves what is due to Him. [Applause.] I would take occasion here to say that while we have simply done our duty, we owe our success in laying this cable—and I wish I could send it trumpet-tongued, throughout the Universe—to an almighty and overruling Power. [Cheers.] We had evidences in and around us while we were at the work, that we had God with us, and I hope we will say on all occasions that "Unto Him and not unto us be all the praise."

The Captain's closing words were taken up, in anticipation, by persons near him, and rung through the building as he resumed his seat. Immense cheering followed.

Purser Eldridge was then called on, and briefly replied. While disclaiming for himself any share in laying the Cable, having had charge only of "the sinews of war," he trusted that Captain Hudson, his brother officers, and the crew of the *Niagara*, would award him the credit of being a satisfactory paying-out machine. [Loud cheers.]

The following sentiment was offered by Captain Hudson, and vehemently applauded:

The State of New Jersey and Jersey City, which so well sustains her time-honored name.—Patriotism and love of country were always prominent features in your history. Self-sacrificing and true (even to a proverb) in your love of freedom during the dark period of our country's peril, we rejoice to know you are gathering, with no sinful hand, the rich reward of unsurling fidelity. May your City, State and People long enjoy the various blessings a beneficent Providence so abundantly bestows.

The fourth sentiment was as follows:

The transmission of thought by electric power, is the grandest achievement of the Nineteenth Century. To all who have contributed by their science, mechanical skill, financial aid, unfaltering determination and heroic endurance, to the highest development of this mysterious power, in the successful construction and laying of the Atlantic Cable—the sympathetic nerve between Europe and America—we desire this night to do honor. The names of Franklin, Henry and Morse, Maury and Bergtman, Everett and Woodhouse, Cooper and Field, Preedy and Hudson, the world will not willingly let die.

Peter Cooper, on rising to reply, was greatly cheered. He said:

PETER COOPER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Your kind invitation to join you on this joyful occasion, and the flattering manner in which you have alluded to my humble efforts, puts it out of my power to make a suitable reply. The work in which we are engaged, and which has been so happily crowned with success, is a work that has required an immense amount of long-continued persevering labor, hazard and expense. It is well for the world that the trials and difficulties attending all great enterprises which have blessed humanity are received and overcome by instalments. It seems to have been the design of the Creator to give us every good thing as the reward of well-directed effort, at the same time causing the pleasures resulting from such labor to sweeten the trials of life and inspire us with hope, courage and determination to penetrate further into the field of nature—guided by the light of science, in order to subject every applicable power to the use of man. Whenever, Mr. President, we deliberately explore these vast fields, standing in the midst of their brightness and their beauty, and then remembering that all is for us, to be used with grateful hearts, guided by laws designed for our good, that will never require to be altered, amended or revoked. I will not longer occupy your time, only to say that we are just entering the field of electrical science. The world of mankind has been awakened to new efforts to apply the subtle powers of electricity to a still wider diffusion of just and necessary knowledge over the world. A new and most startling improvement in the use of this strange power was this day brought to my attention. A gentleman related to me a fact that almost confounds belief, and yet he declared it to be a fact demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt. He stated that a difficulty had occurred on a railroad that made it necessary to communicate to distant and different places on the line. To do this it occurred to him that he could separate the wires of the line, and then by taking one end in each hand and touching them together he could make the signals known by telegraphers as calls, and then by the same kind of signals could communicate from one office to another. And what is most astonishing, he was enabled to receive intelligence by placing the ends of the wires on his tongue, and by that means he received the information he desired. After this, what limits can we set to a power so wonderful to contemplate?

The remaining toasts were as subjoined:

Great Britain and the United States—The Lion, the symbol of the one; the Eagle of the other—the strength and power of the British Lion and the aspiring vigor of the American Eagle have stretched a cord between the two nations that all loyal subjects and patriotic citizens earnestly hope may bind them over to keep the peace towards each other henceforth and forever.

Responded to by Dr. Goble of Newark.

The Tars of the American Navy—Their discipline, faithfulness and devotion manifested by the crew of the *Niagara*.

The Governor of New-Jersey.

Responded to by Ex-Governor Price.

The Judiciary—We have inherited from our British ancestors the wholesome principles of the common law. Marshall, Kent, Story, Taney, Hornblower and other illustrious jurists have, with admirable genius, adapted and applied these principles to the administration of justice in a Republican Government.

The Clergy—The instantaneous communication by the Ocean Telegraph between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, will increase the facilities for the spread of the light of Christianity throughout the world.

New-York and New-Jersey—May the continuity of their interests and friendship never be broken.

The Press.

Responded to by Justice Whitley of Hoboken.

The mechanical genius of our country—It has established a new order of nobility.

Woman—The Electric Spark from woman's eye needs neither battery or cable to make its record on the heart of man.

The Philadelphia Celebration.

The President, and Secretaries Cass and Toucey sent letters to the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements, as follows:

From President Buchanan.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, Chairman: I have been honored by the invitation of "the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating, on the 1st of September, the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, to participate in the ceremonies."

I regret that it will not be in my power, on account of the pressure of public business, to unite with my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, in celebrating the triumph of this wonderful enterprise, which has been accomplished by the science, skill, and energy of the British and American people. It is a grand event in the history of the world, and let us hope that, under a superintending Providence, it may, in its consequences, promote the peace and advance the civilization and happiness of all nations.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia.

From Secretary Cass,

Washington, Aug. 28, 1858.

Sir: I beg you to tender to the Committee of Arrangements my acknowledgments, for their kind invitation to attend the celebration of the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and also my excuse for declining to accept it, as my official duties will prevent me from being present on that interesting occasion. I am, Sir, very respectfully, our obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

From Secretary Toucey.

Washington, Aug. 30, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th inst., inviting my participation in the ceremonies for celebrating, on the 1st proximo, the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and beg leave to assure the Committee that it would give me great pleasure to be present on the interesting occasion, did not my official duties at the seat of Government prevent my attendance.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Ellis Lewis, Chairman, Philadelphia.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field wrote the following:

Gramercy Park, New-York, Aug. 30, 1858.

Gentlemen: Please accept my cordial thanks for your letter conveying the invitation of the Joint Committee of the City Councils and citizens of Philadelphia, to participate in your festivities on the 1st of September.

As I have been assigned a part in the celebration of the civic authorities of New-York, which will take place on the same day, it will be impossible for me to be with you.

If any place should especially rejoice that the Atlantic cable is successfully laid, it is the city which was the home, and holds the dust of that venerable philosopher who first made the subtlest force of nature subservient to the use of man.

I regret most deeply that I cannot be present in person; but in thought I will be with you.

Fully appreciating the high compliment you have paid me, and again thanking you for your kind invitation, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Sincerely your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

To the Joint Committee, &c.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK,

In pursuit of an elegant and becoming hat, should understand that

KNOX

has just issued his

Fall Style,

which in

Beauty, Durability,
Excellence of Material,
Superiority of Manufacture,
and
Extraordinary Cheapness

stands unrivaled.

Call and examine it at

KNOX'S

great

HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 212 Broadway,

corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. Rudolpho Wolfe,

Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water-Cure and Hotel, Northampton, Mass., H. Halsted, M. D., physician and proprietor, is unequaled in beauty of location. Bracing air, good table and home comforts make it attractive for families and parties. The superiority of Dr. Halsted's specialty for diseases of women is no longer questioned. The sick of either sex will reap enhanced benefit from the treatment in the coming months. Circulars and treatise on subject sent *gratis*.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Anderson, No. 99 Bowery, sells English Velvets at $1 12; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; threeply carpets, 87½c., and all-wool Ingrains at 40c. and 50c. per yard; floor oil cloths at 31c., 40c. and 50c. Rugs, druggets, window shades, door mats, table and piano covers, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and

No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

MEALIO'S

Autumn Hat,

Just out.

Call and examine them,

At No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—When the flesh wastes, the strength declines, the liver becomes torpid and the bowels irregular, *indigestion* is the primary cause. In all such cases Holloway's Pills are an immediate, never failing cure.

[Advertisement.]

Go to Barnum's.—Go and see Thiodon's Theatre of Arts, or Mimic World, at Barnum's Museum. Most wonderful, delightful, enchanting series of performances ever witnessed. It is presented every afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Cyrus W. Field.—Imperial Photograph of Cyrus W. Field on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

The Ferries Tuesday Night.—We referred on Thursday to the crowded state of the ferries during the day, Tuesday. At the office of the Union Ferry Company they say that seventy thousand people crossed during the day and night. The rush at the Fulton Ferry was much greater after 1 o'clock yesterday morning than at any time previous. Four boats were kept running until 12 o'clock, when the Company supposed that the bulk of the Brooklynites had returned home, and laid up two of the boats. It appears that the Company were in error, for thousands of people remained in New-York to see the Firemen's procession. This was over at one o'clock, when Fulton Ferry was again blocked up. By 1½ o'clock several thousand people had assembled at the gates, and as there were but two money-takers, their entrance to the inclosure was attended with great difficulty. Some of the more quietly disposed were detained at the gate full one hour. It was 3 o'clock before the bulk of passengers got over. The complaints were loud against the Company for not making greater provision for the crowd, and in an economical point of view it would have been better for them if they had extended better accommodations, for hundreds, if not thousands, passed without paying toll. At one time several hundred passed in without paying. Not the least remarkable fact is that not an accident occurred.

Brooklyn Primary Meetings.—The Vanderbilt Democrats held their primary meetings Thursday night, to elect Delegates to the State Convention. In most of the Wards the balloting passed off without disturbance. The Fifth Ward was one of the exceptions. Here some of the Bradley wing of the Democracy, who held their primary meetings Tuesday night last, attempted to vote, and were repulsed. A general fight followed, during which Ex-Alderman Doherty and several others were severely beaten. The event was signalized, in the Twelfth Ward, in a characteristic manner. Some of the Democracy carried off the ballot-box.

The Republican and American Assembly District Conventions elected delegates to the State Convention last evening. In the Seventh Ward the friends of the Hon. George Taylor came up to the number of 150 from the Navy-yard, leaving the Yard as early as 4½ P. M., (Uncle Sam pays full wages for very short days on such occasions,) bound to whip out the friends of Dr. Hutchings, the opposition candidate for Congress. Now the Hutchings, or true Vanderbilt men, voted each two yellow tickets, for two distinct sets of delegates. The Navy-yard men also voted two yellow tickets each, but when the votes came to be read, lo! every Navy-yard ticket was double-barreled, having on its face both sets of delegates, and of course giving each voter two votes for each of his candidates. The Inspectors, greatly to the disgust of the Administration men, gave the certificate of election to Dr. Hutchings.

Boy Lost from Miller's-Place.—The son of Mrs. William Hopkins, of Miller's-place,—10 years old,—suddenly disappeared from his home three weeks ago to-day. He was traced the third day afterwards, as far as Comac, where he was seen passing on foot. The cause of his sudden disappearance is unknown, and the greatest distress is felt lest some evil may have befallen him. An advertisement, in another column, details a description of the boy at the time of his leaving home.

Re-arrested.—Henry Robinson *alias* Henry Pollock, who was arrested at the Navy-yard, a few days ago, on suspicion of having stolen a watch found in his possession, and who was discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold him, was re-arrested on Wednesday last, in New-York, by Detectives Higgins and Frost, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, an owner for the watch having turned up. The accused was examined and committed for trial.

The Late Stabbing.—Policeman Thomas McLaughlin, of the First Precinct, who was stabbed by James Caffrey while trying to arrest him, is in a very critical condition. The weapon used was a slender cane-dirk, and it is feared, penetrated the bowels. Soon after the wound was inflicted he vomited several quarts of blood. Caffrey was yesterday committed by Justice Cornwell to await the result of the injuries to the officer.

The Supposed Murder Case.—The examination of Thomas O'Hara, arrested on suspicion of having killed his wife by beating her, was commenced yesterday before Justice Blatchley. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom swore to the frequent beating of the deceased by the accused.

The further examination was postponed until next week.

Brooklyn Board of Health.—Yesterday was the regular meeting day for this Board, but a quorum could not be obtained, and consequently no business was transacted. A special meeting will be held this morning, to provide some protection against the incursions of people who have been exposed to yellow fever.

Attempted Arson.—A man named William Quin, residing in Taylor-street, was arrested yesterday, for attempting to set his house on fire. He was caught in the act by Officer Marriott, of the Fifth Precinct.

Republican Convention Delegates.—The Republicans in the First Assembly District elected as delegates to the State Convention, John W. Stearns and Gracen W. Stilwell. Alternate, A. B. Hodges and Walter Kelsey.

In the Third District, Joseph Reeves and D. B. Hasbrouck were elected delegates.

New-Jersey Items.

On Wednesday about 35,000 people crossed the Jersey City Ferry to attend the celebration in New-York. This was an excess of about 25,000 over the usual number.

The Crops in Alabama.

We have been favored with an extract from a private letter, to a commercial house in this City, from Marion, Perry County, Ala., Aug. 28, in which it is stated that Cotton, the chief product of the county, had been cut off one-third by the worm and rust. The Corn crop, however, which is an important one in that district, is reported very satisfactory—the promise being of an abundant yield.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 3.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s '86	107	
10,000	Missouri St. 6s @60	84½	
8,000	do	84¾	
8 000	do	84¾	
10,000	do	@30	84¾
4,000	Cal. State 7s	84	
7,000	Cal. St 7s new	84	
5,000	Indiana State 5s	89	
3,000	Michigan 6s '78	108	
6,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs '70	95	
2,000	Erie R. b. C. 2nd '71	30¾	
12,050	Har. R. R. 2d M. B.	74	
4,000	do		73¾
1,000	M C.R.R 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S'g F.C. Bds.		96¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R R. Bds		91½
15,000	do	@60	90
2,000	C. St. P. I & Fon du Lac L. G. B.		20
1,000	G. & C. 1st mtg.		96
1,000	G. & C. 2d mtg. b.		91
4,000	C. & R. I bonds		96
2,000	H. & St Jos. R. R		59¾
2,000	M. S. 2d M. B.		54
1,000	do		53¾
28	B'k of America		111
5	B'k of Commerce		160
25	Phœnix Bank		108
15	Continental Bank		97
20	Park Bank		102⅜
19	B'k of the S. of N. Y.		104
15	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.		98¾
25	Pacific St Co.	b30	88¾
150	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.		73
250	do		72⅞
302	do		72¾
50	do	b30	72¾
10	do	s10	72¾
50	Ill. Cent. RR	s10	76

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s 1874	103¾	
16,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	90¾	
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	
14,000	Har. R. R. 2d m. bs.	74	
14	Merchants' Bank	111¾	
100	Mil. & M. R. R.	16	
10	do.	16¾	
65	Pacific M. S. Co.	89	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79½	
50	do	s10	79½
50	do	b10	79¾
150	do	s3	79½
25	Erie R. R.		28
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	79
650	do		78⅞
100	do	b30	78⅞
300	do	b30	79
100	do		79
50	do	s10	79
200	do	b60	79¾
100	do	s60	79
50	do	s16	79½
50	do	s10	79⅝
100	do	s60	79⅝
600	do		79⅞
600	Erie Railroad		17¾
20	do.		17¾
200	Reading Railroad		48⅞
50	do	s60	48¾
100	Harlem R. R.		10⅝
100	Mich. Cent R. R.		58
147	M. S. N. Ia. R. R.		23¾
350	do		23¾
200	do	b30	23¾
50	do	b60	23¾
100	do	s30	23⅝
6	M S & N. Ia. pref.		44¾
100	do		44¾
300	do		44⅞
25	Panama R. R.		114½
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.		91½
10	Gal & Chic. RR.		84
442	do		83¾
102	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s30	34⅜
400	do	s10	34⅜
500	do	b50	34⅜
50	do		34⅜
200	do	s30	34½
100	Mil. & Miss. RR	b60	16¾
25	do		16¾

Friday, Sept. 3—P. M.

We have another quiet day in Money affairs. The Bill Brokers report continued dullness in the offerings of paper, most of the short dates being readily absorbed at bank. The Stock Brokers are not borrowing much money on call this week, notwithstanding the tempting terms made by lenders. The Exchange market for the steamer to-morrow is not active, but the rates on London, owing to the small offering of transient bills, are stiff at 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. The export demand for Bullion is light. The engagements for Saturday are less than $200,000. The Sub-Treasury received $156,000 for Customs to-day, and $63,922 from other sources. The disbursements are $108,186. Balance this afternoon, $13,015,596.

The tameness in the Stock Market noticed yesterday, and which induced lower offers to sell, gave place, this morning, to rather an active movement in New-York Central and one or two of the Western Roads, Central opening at 78⅞ cash, and 79 buyer 60 days, and gradually improving, through the day, to 79½ ₱ cent., when the recovery was checked by a vigorous demonstration, at the close of the Second Board, upon Rock Island shares. The sales of this stock began at 72⅞ ₱ cent., and were rapidly pressed for cash and on time until 71⅛ ₱ cent. was accepted, the registered and unregistered sales in the afternoon being over 2,500 shares. The *short* interest is heavier in this stock than, with perhaps a single exception, any other on the list, and it seems to have no particular support among the Brokers. Last week it was driven down below 72 ₱ cent., but subsequently recovered to 74½ ₱ cent. The *Bear* account again has the advantage, and the price at the close is about 71⅜ ₱ cent. The light receipts early in the month were quoted against it. Now an old rumor about the bridge trouble over the Mississippi River is revived, though of such trouble nothing seems to be known at the office of the Company here. Erie shares are steadier at 17¾@17⅞. Reading varies but little from 49 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail is wanted to fill some maturing *short* contracts at 89 ₱ cent. Panama keeps steady at 114½@115. Missouri State Stock is firm at the close at 84¾, after some further sellers' options in the forenoon. Californias are selling at 84 ₱ cent; Michigans at 108 and Ohios 107. A small sale of the new Federal fives was made at 103¾ ₱ cent., interest from 1st January next. Illinois Central Bonds were done at 91½ cash, and 90 sellers' option, and Harlem seconds at 74@73¾@74 ₱ cent. The general market left off irregular in tone, the main speculation turning on Rock Island. The quotation for New-York Central, 79¼@⅜; Erie, 17⅞. There is no reasonable doubt, as far as we are able to learn, of returning harmony between the two Companies.

The gradual improvement in the Western Railway traffic, which seems to be questioned by some of our cotemporaries in this City, will soon show itself in the official monthly returns from the Roads, as they come in for August. In Illinois Central, which began inauspiciously with only $31,144 for the first week, reached $65,116, and returns $196,500 for the whole month. The Wabash Valley will return the largest month's receipts since the crisis. The total will, we understand, reach $105,000. The Michigan Southern return is not yet complete, but for the first three weeks the business was ahead of last year. The Eastern section of the Ohio and Mississippi Road is reported at $100,000 for August. The grain business over the lines leading into Chicago was never larger in August, judged by the fact that 1,137,751 bushels were delivered last week. Of the large stocks of old grain in that part of the country, the evidences continue to multiply. The receipts for the season at Chicago reach 15,707,995 bushels, and on our own State Canal traffic in Grain and Flour is unusually active. The crop croaking indulged in Wall-street, in order to prejudice confidence in the future of railway business West, has no very substantial foundation, as the harvest of Wheat, though a partial failure in some sections of Illinois, is believed to be an average one, and the Corn crop promises well. The real concern on this subject, whatever it may amount to, rests with the slow revival of general trade, which is keeping back merchandise freights, and retarding passenger travel, as compared with the Summer of 1857. But even these items will soon begin to compare favorably with the crisis months of last year, and, upon the whole, there is much less cause of discouragement in regard for the Fall and Winter business than existed three or four weeks ago, while the prospect of harmonizing railway differences, and violent competition, grows brighter as the chances of a larger business to be divided among the roads improve.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday in the *Africa* is Mr. J. S. Morgan, an active member of the well-known American house, in London, of George Peabody & Co. Mr. M. is himself an American, and before he joined Mr. Peabody was a prominent merchant in Boston.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,594,959	$1,317,438	$1,585,945
Thrown on market	1,785,766	1,433,173	2,170,972
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	71,900,039	76,182,018	41,743,898
Thrown on market	71,500,938	73,685,868	48,722,723

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,618	$627,390	84	$19,420	758	$221,393
Man. of Cot'n.	1,225	296,654	44	10,346	155	38,589
Man. of Silk.	782	691 152	6	3 638	52	34,046
Man. of Flax.	846	204,944	128	21,256	93	23,724
Miscellaneous	326	107,663	9	3,543	126	25 477
Total	4,797	$1,827,743	271	$58,202	1,184	$343,329
		58,202				1,827,743
Total Entered		$1,885,945	Total Marketed			$2,170,972

Weekly Bank Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.	Specie. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.
Citizens' Bank	3,360,665	3,079,660	3,221,062	2,845,645
Canal Bank	1,411,937	1,315,695	962,997	922,594
Louisiana	1,761,449	1,706,389	2,460,619	2 198,228
Louisiana State	3,694,709	2,907 255	2,669 264	2,728,743
Mech. & Trad	620,030	628,685	268,484	396 826
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	963,713	958 673	499,857	484 259
Southern Bank	250,784	244 3 4	203,727	189 942
Union Bank	849 976	863,152	3o1,711	402,176
Bk. of J. Robb	246,286	245,008	317,018	197.807
Crescent City	1,644,630	973 597	156,137	147,762
Bank of America	593.706	597,748	362 12	293,634
Total	14,196,661	13 520,161	11,173,021	10,806 910
	Increase	$616,500	Increase	$366,111

Banks.	Circulation. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.	Deposits. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.
Citizens' Bank	2,088,415	2,112,030	3,175 279	3,414,924
Canal Bank	614,310	628,745	725 847	778 346
Louisiana	779,019	799,004	2,910,577	2,926,295
Louisiana State	1,392,255	1,416,245	3,966,736	4,149 878
Mech. & Traders'	168 410	172,400	557,658	711,876
Bk. of N. Orleans	356,960	389,770	612,155	586,374
Southern Bank	171,605	170,690	218,734	241 506
Union Bank	526,690	532,620	515,857	572 407
Bank of J. Robb	323 n 5	324,971	356,800	239 346
Crescent City	128,425	134 445	264 73	165,391
Bank of America	182 665	183,375	529,552	499,670
Total	6,732 599	6,863,289	14,444,729	14,350,373
	Decrease	$130,690	Increase	$93,956

Banks.	Exchange. Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.	Due Dist. Banks Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.
Citizens' Bank	406,603	596,902	273 989	399,315
Canal Bank	875,449	973 037	123 976	111 996
Louisiana	582,663	714 938	466,897	426,409
Louisiana State	302,271	378,664	112,498	137,314
Mech & Traders	249,569	266 631	27 306	27,832
B